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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, cloudy, possible snow. Temp. — 32 (27-33). LONDON: Friday, snow. Temp. — 32 (27-33). CHICAGO: Friday, snow. Temp. — 32 (27-33). NEW YORK: Friday, snow. Temp. — 32 (27-33). ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

Algeria	5.00 D.	Iran	125 R.	Nigeria	100 K.
Argentina	17.5 D.	Israel	15.00 D.	Norway	2.00 D.
Australia	1.00 D.	Japan	1000 Y.	Peru	1.00 D.
Belgium	33 B.F.	Jordan	400 F.	Portugal	45 B.
Canada	5.10 D.	Kuwait	500 F.	Qatar	4.00 R.
Chile	400 M.	Laos	5.00 F.	South Africa	5.00 R.
China	4.00 D.	Lebanon	5.00 F.	Spain	80 P.
Colombia	5.00 D.	Luxembourg	33 L.F.	Sweden	5.00 S.
Cuba	5.00 D.	Malaysia	5.00 F.	Switzerland	1.00 S.
Czechoslovakia	5.00 D.	Mexico	5.00 F.	Taiwan	1.00 S.
Denmark	5.00 D.	Morocco	5.00 F.	Turkey	1.00 S.
Egypt	5.00 D.	Netherlands	2.25 R.	U.S.	1.00 D.
Finland	5.00 D.	Norway	2.00 D.	U.S. (West)	1.00 D.
France	5.00 D.	Poland	5.00 F.	U.S. (East)	1.00 D.
Germany	5.00 D.	Romania	5.00 F.	U.S. (South)	1.00 D.
Greece	5.00 D.	Soviet Union	5.00 F.	U.S. (Central)	1.00 D.



Syrian representative Dia Allah el-Fatouh, bottom, made a plea for UN Security Council action on sanctions against Israel. The Israeli representative, Yehuda Blum, listened in the background.

Syria Asks UN Council For Sanctions on Israel

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Syria has asked the Security Council to pass tough mandatory sanctions against Israel for annexing the Golan Heights and for its refusal to accept the 1967 war, "to normalize the situation" after waiting 15 years for Syria to agree to negotiations.

"A mere condemnation will not be sufficient nor is it a language that Israel understands," Syrian representative Dia Allah el-Fatouh told the council Wednesday at its second debate on the extension of Israeli law to the Syrian territory.

"Sanctions and only sanctions under Article 41 of the UN Charter are the sole avenue left," he said.

The United States was certain to veto such sanctions but negotiations continued on a possible compromise that would involve voluntary sanctions. A final decision was not expected before the middle of next week.

On Dec. 17, the council unanimously called for the Golan annexation "null and void" and gave Israel two weeks to rescind it. It reconvened Wednesday after Israel refused.

Draft Resolution

Arab delegates, supported by the group of nonaligned nations, proposed a draft resolution calling for mandatory sanctions, including an arms and trade embargo and severance of diplomatic ties.

"The United States refuses to understand the Arab position," the Syrian said. He said the United States "continues to provide Israel with unlimited assistance and support in the military, economic and technical fields, thus encouraging Israel to escalate its aggression against the Arabs."

Defending his government's position, the Israeli representative,

Poles Use Troops in Factories

Rulers Say Union Plans Resistance

VIENNA — Poland's military rulers said Thursday that soldiers were working in factories, mines and farms and "protecting" transport, and they accused the Solidarity union of planning to confront the Communist regime with spikes, gasoline bombs and barricades.

The report of soldiers performing civilians jobs suggested that large-scale boycotts by workers were under way. Letters circulated by Solidarity leaders have urged passive resistance, but Warsaw television said a newly discovered Solidarity document called for confrontation.

The television report said the document proposed that barricades be used to block troop movements, that "special spikes" be used against government vehicles and that workers seize weapons and obtain arms from the United States, France and Britain.

It said the Solidarity document called for disruption of radio and TV programs, establishment of Solidarity channels of communication including short-wave radio operators and using church services for "propaganda purposes."

Shortages Worsen

Radio Warsaw suggested food shortages were growing more acute, and the official PAP press agency said blizzards in the north downed power lines, shut ports, and disrupted rail service across the country.

Two Solidarity leaders who apparently escaped the arrests of union activists, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Zbigniew Janas, exhorted Polish workers in clandestine letters circulated in Warsaw, according to uncensored reports reaching the West on Wednesday.

"Remember that our union has not fallen apart from the stamping of Janusz's shoe," wrote Mr. Frasyniuk, a 27-year-old member of Solidarity's 18-man presidium and head of the independent union's Wroclaw regional branch. He was referring to Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the premier, party leader and head of the ruling Military Council for National Salvation.

A letter signed by Mr. Janas, head of the Solidarity branch at the Ursus tractor plant near Warsaw, called on workers to make preparations "in deep conspiracy" for a general strike.

Warning on Violence

But both union leaders warned against violent resistance to the authorities, saying too much blood had already been spilled.

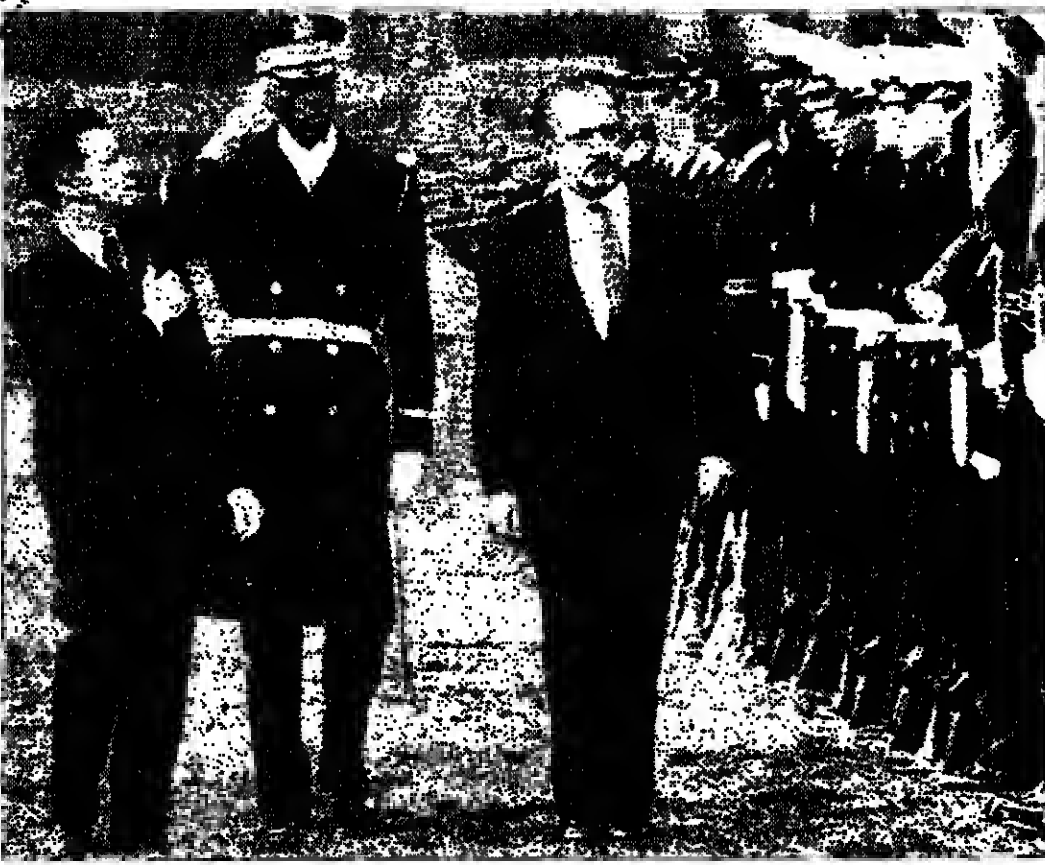
"Remember that the authorities are murderers," Mr. Janas wrote. "They are indifferent to the number of people they will shoot if it suits their interests."

There have been unconfirmed reports of more than 200 deaths under martial law; the government insists there have been eight.

In Vienna, Tadeusz Wojciechowski, a former Polish Communist Party member, told Western reporters that his colleagues at home have been forced to sign loyalty oaths to the regime. "What else can they do?" he said. "Someone who has a family cannot suddenly refuse to work."

Mr. Wojciechowski said he decided to leave his job as radio and TV correspondent in Bucharest rather than serve "as a military correspondent against my own nation."

Other sources said that Polish journalists, under the process of



U.S. Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger, left, and visiting French Defense Minister Charles Hernu inspected an honor guard Thursday in Washington. Mr. Hernu arrived Wednesday.

Carrington Says Western Europe May Strengthen Stand on Poland

By Leonard Downie Jr. and Edward Cody

LONDON — Western European countries are considering a number of ways of going beyond condemnation statements to take concerted action against the Polish and Soviet governments if martial law in Poland is not eased, the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, said Thursday.

The Reagan administration has indicated it would be satisfied with only a strong statement of condemnation from Monday's meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Brussels.

But Lord Carrington said in an interview that Washington still "wants to see some action" from Western Europe that would complement although not match the sanctions Mr. Reagan has imposed against Poland and the Soviet Union.

France, as part of its stand on the Polish crisis, is said to be reconsidering the scope of a multimillion-dollar natural gas deal that would make France dependent on the Soviet Union for a third of its supplies by the end of the decade.

Reversal by France

The French move would reverse earlier dismissals of warnings from the Reagan administration that the contract would create political and economic dangers by making Paris too reliant on the Soviet Union.

An official in the Ministry of External Relations in Paris said the new doubts stemmed directly from the uproar over Poland and that, as a result, a final decision was expected soon.

Several recommendations from the ministries involved have been forwarded to President Francois Mitterrand, including one that the agreement be reduced from delivery of eight billion cubic meters of natural gas a year to six billion cubic meters, the French official added.

The deal with Moscow was scheduled to begin in 1984 and last 25 years. After talks in November between French officials and a Soviet delegation, it was reported that agreement was almost complete except for a formula to calculate the base price. The talks were set to resume Jan. 18, another res-

son Mr. Mitterrand was expected to make his decision soon.

Diplomatic sources in Paris said that doubts on the gas deal were not part of talks among European nations on possible sanctions against the Soviet Union over its role in Poland. Nevertheless, a French official said, a decision to reduce the amount of gas purchased from Moscow should be interpreted as a facet of France's reaction to the Soviet role in Poland.

Meetings to Continue

Lord Carrington and other senior British officials suggested the Europeans may eventually agree on some actions through consultations that began at a Common Market foreign ministers' meeting this week and will continue in other meetings this month. Lord Carrington refused to discuss details or say how long he thought this process would take, but he

added, "I hope we can push things along."

Diplomats in London and other European capitals said other steps being considered included:

- Offering Poland a "big package" of extensive Common Market financial, food and other aid if the military government of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski met specific Western European demands for an easing of martial law and negotiating with Roman Catholic Church and Solidarity movement leaders.
- Implementing, instead, if nothing changed, a smaller package of undisclosed European economic sanctions against Poland, which a European diplomatic source said "would have the same effect as Mr. Reagan's measures, but would be different and would reflect differences in European patterns of trade."
- Refusing to approve more

France to Sell Military Craft To Nicaraguans

By Axel Krause

PARIS — France has signed an agreement to supply the leftist Sandinista government of Nicaragua with light, "defensive" military equipment, including helicopters, the External Affairs Ministry said Thursday.

The deal was expected to be announced to Reagan administration officials by French Defense Minister Charles Hernu during a six-day visit to Washington that began Wednesday. Because of the U.S. position on Nicaragua, the contract is likely to embroil the Reagan and Mitterrand governments in controversy.

The contract, worth about 100 million francs (\$17.5 million), was signed secretly last month. It provides for the delivery of two patrol boats, two Alouette-3 helicopters, several dozen trucks, and training of Nicaraguan pilots and naval personnel, according to L'Express, a leading French news magazine. The magazine said the contract could be expanded later.

The argument that Mr. Hernu was expected to press in his Washington talks is that France wants to help Nicaragua diversify its arms supplies away from the Soviet Union. Cuba and Eastern European nations, which are Nicaragua's only outside suppliers, a spokesman for the External Affairs Ministry said.

Ban on Re-exportation

The spokesman said he could not confirm details of the contract, but that it covered light military equipment, that the government had insisted its use be strictly limited to defense purposes and that the arms could not be re-exported.

He said it was "in line" with the policy recently stated by External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson which is aimed at reducing the influence of Communist arms suppliers in developing countries.

There was no advance consultation with Washington, French government sources indicated.

A similar arms contract that could be worth more than 100 million francs might be signed soon with Ethiopia, which Mr. Chey-

son recently visited, the spokesman said. He added that an Ethiopian delegation was expected to visit Paris later this month.

A Defense Ministry spokesman declined comment on the Nicaraguan contract.

Citing government sources, L'Express said the government was hoping for U.S. support, but that officials feared a "lively, emotional reaction from Washington," considering the differing approaches in the two capitals to Nicaragua and Central America in general.

State Department officials in Washington Thursday were studying reports of the agreement but declined immediate comment.

The Mitterrand government,

mainly through Mr. Cheysson, has repeatedly criticized U.S. policy with regard to Central America, emphasizing that Washington was playing into the hands of Communist revolutionaries by leaving national-ist revolutionaries only the Soviet Union and the East bloc as the choice for arms purchases.

Mr. Cheysson visited Nicaragua last August after the North-South summit meeting in Cancun, Mexico.

Less than two months ago, Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, said that Nicaragua had acquired Soviet T-55 tanks from Algerian and Libyan inventories and that Nicaraguan pilots were being trained to fly MIG fighters.

As part of the Reagan administration's attempt to improve relations with Nicaragua, a number of proposals had been made to Nicaraguan authorities, but there was no response, Mr. Enders said in a speech in Washington.

Commenting on earlier reports of the tank delivery, the State Department said that their introduction represented a threat to the regional stability of Central America.

Nicaragua maintains that it needs to improve its military capability for protection against external opponents of the revolution.

Israel's Immigration Agency Settles Dispute With Austria

VIENNA — The Austrian government and the Israeli agency that handles the immigration of Soviet Jews to Israel reached a compromise Thursday in a dispute over the handling of the refugees.

The Jewish Agency, which makes travel arrangements for Soviet Jews going to Israel, had complained earlier this week that the Austrian Interior Ministry had posted signs in a Red Cross station telling the refugees that they could use other organizations to make arrangements for travel elsewhere.

Under the compromise reached between Interior Minister Erwin Lang, Jewish Agency Director Baruch Minkovitz and Israeli Ambassador Yitzhak Ben Yacov, the Austrians agreed to remove the controversial announcement from inside the facility.

The Jewish Agency said it had the exclusive right to work with Jews in the transit facility.

The interim agreement provides for arriving Soviet Jews to sign a Russian-language statement in the presence of an Austrian official declaring that they have been informed of the possibility of emigrating to countries other than Israel and that they have decided to go to Israel.

Earlier Thursday, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky rebuked the Jewish Agency for its stand, charging the agency with "imperiousness" and saying that it was the "principal right" of refugees to travel where they wanted.

Behind the dispute is a recent sharp drop in the number of Jews allowed to leave the Soviet Union and a row between Israel and U.S. organizations over who is to blame for the decline.

Lowest Level Since 1971

GENEVA (AP) — Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union last year was at its lowest level since the program started in 1971, an international organization said Wednesday.

Statistics released by the Geneva-based Intergovernmental Committee for Migration also showed that fewer than one-fifth of last year's Soviet Jewish emigrants planned to settle in Israel.

Last year's total of 9,460 arrivals at the Austrian transit camp — first stop for all Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union — compared with 21,470 in 1980 and a 10-year-high of 51,330 in 1979.



Hosni Mubarak

Ugandan Opposition Front

LONDON — Youssef Lule and Godfrey Binaisa, both former presidents of Uganda, announced Thursday the formation of a united front to oppose the regime of President Milton Obote. They compared his rule to the dictatorship of Idi Amin.

Mubarak Is Doing It His Way on Egypt's Domestic Issues

President Keeps Sadat's Foreign Policy Intact While Mending Fences With Internal Opposition

By William E. Farrell

CAIRO — During the nearly three months that he has been in office, President Hosni Mubarak has adhered to the foreign policy of Anwar Sadat, as he said he would, but he has put his own stamp on internal policies and issues.

Since Sadat's assassination Oct. 6, Mr. Mubarak has repeatedly said he is committed to the Camp David peace treaty with Israel and the return to Egypt by Israel of the last portion of the Sinai by April 25.

The new president said early in his tenure that Egypt's foreign policy was in good order and that his primary concern was the economy and greater equity in the distribution of the country's resources among its 43 million people.

Last weekend, Mr. Mubarak firmly declared that there was a new order in Egypt when he dissolved the Sadat Cabinet, appointed a premier and ordered him to form a new Cabinet. The premier, Ahmed Fuad Mohieddin, a 55-year-old politician and radiologist, was sworn in Monday.

Key Economic Posts

The continuity in foreign policy was reflected in the fact that the original Sadat appointees were kept in jobs related to foreign affairs. But in key economic posts and in such vital areas as finance, tourism, agriculture and health, nine members of the 34-member Cabinet were not retained.

There is, at least for now, a change in the atmosphere because of steps by Mr. Mubarak, not the least of which are the overtures he has made to the political opposition that Sadat, in his last days, exonerated at length, having some of them arrested in the crackdown in which 1,536 persons were detained.

Sadat stunned Egypt by arresting Muslim fundamentalists, politicians, journalists, lawyers and other critics of his government. He said at the time that all those detained had either "directly or indirectly" abetted "sectarian strife" between Egypt's Muslim majority and its Coptic Christian minority.

Arrests Ordered by Mubarak

The scope of the arrests was widely criticized — privately in Egypt and publicly in the Western press — and Sadat was accused of having used a religious clash last summer in a Cairo slum as an excuse for rounding up anyone who was outspokenly critical of his policies.

After Sadat's assassination by Muslim zealots, Mr. Mubarak ordered another wave of arrests. At least 700 persons were taken into custody, all of them said to be adherents of a Khomani brand of the Muslim faith that advocated violence to achieve its ends.

Since his inauguration on Oct. 14, Mr.

Mubarak has been altering the scope of Sadat's crackdown.

The first step was mending fences with the political opposition, particularly the Socialist Labor Party led by Ibrahim Shukri, who was a particular target of Sadat because of his opposition to the peace treaty with Israel.

In contrast, Mr. Mubarak has received Mr. Shukri at his presidential office, and the opposition leader, skirting the treaty issue, has several times indicated his support of Mr. Mubarak's efforts to improve Egypt's perennially troubled economy.

Late in November, Mr. Mubarak released 31 of the political detainees, including Mohammed Hassanain Heikal, a well-known journalist. Since then, 56 more persons — journalists, politicians and religious figures — have been freed.

In addition, 30 journalists and 27 university professors whom Sadat removed from their jobs in September but did not arrest were returned to their posts the other day. "The situation has changed completely," Mr. Mubarak said at the time.

Muslim Brotherhood

The release that caused the most comment was that of Omar Tlemessani, the aged leader of the Muslim Brotherhood. In a speech Sept. 5 justifying the crackdown, Sadat mentioned the Muslim Brotherhood, lumping it together with the more militant and youthful group called the Islamic Asso-

INSIDE

Marathon Merger

U.S. Steel took control of Marathon Oil only a day after Mobil failed to halt the \$6.15-billion takeover, the second most expensive in U.S. corporate history. Mobil's own \$6.5 billion bid was turned aside because of antitrust rulings. Page 7.

TOMORROW

Wren's London

After the Great Fire of 1666 swept through the City of London, Christopher Wren was commissioned to rebuild not only St. Paul's Cathedral but also no fewer than 51 churches. Today 23 of those churches survive in their entirety and offer a chance to explore Wren's world and his genius. A guide to a walking tour, plus a map, will be in the Weekend section.



CHECKED OUT — An Italian paramilitary policeman checks the identity of two men in Verona during a search for kidnapped U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier. Identity-kit photographs of suspected terrorists (arrow) are attached to the policeman's car. Investigators are examining the transcript of an alleged interrogation issued by the general's captors. Page 5.

Shifts and Complaints by Schmidt May Be Effort to Salvage Image

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON — The effort to fashion U.S.-West German unity in the Polish crisis has produced repeated misstatements and rapidly shifting assessments that may have been intended to help rescue Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany from the image he has developed, fairly or not, of being soft on the Russians.

NEWS ANALYSIS

For example, on a number of occasions during his just-completed visit to Washington, Mr. Schmidt complained publicly and privately that he had not "seen any reflection at all" in the American press of the position in the crisis that he and the West German Parliament had taken Dec. 18, five days after the crackdown began in Poland.

Wednesday, Mr. Schmidt got a little help from his friend, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. At a news conference, Mr. Haig volunteered that the chancellor "had complained bitterly, and I think with justification, that his 'robust' Dec. 18 speech to the Parliament 'seemed to have disappeared on a disappearing cloud' in the American press."

In fact, as a reporter noted at the press conference, Mr. Schmidt's speech and the subsequent approval of a bipartisan resolution on Poland by the West German Parliament were both reported by The Washington Post and The New York Times.

Speech Cited Again

On Tuesday, Mr. Schmidt had also cited the speech and the resolution to a reporter who had asked why the chancellor had suddenly decided to join President Reagan in charging the Soviet Union with "responsibility" for the Polish crisis.

Until the Tuesday meeting with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Schmidt had refused to link Moscow with the crisis publicly.

Mr. Schmidt's answer to the reporter implied that he and his Parliament had talked tough about Moscow before that December speech but that, again, it had been overlooked by the American press.

In fact, neither the section of Mr. Schmidt's December address dealing with Poland nor the parliamentary resolution specifically mentioned the Soviet Union.

Until last week, Mr. Schmidt's

spokesman, Kurt Becker, continued to assert that "we do not share this view" when he was asked if Bonn agreed with the U.S. charge that Moscow instigated the Polish crackdown.

It was an assertion that annoyed top U.S. officials, especially because leading figures in France, Italy and England had by then begun to mention Moscow in their public expressions of concern.

Opposition Proposal

The parliamentary resolution that was passed overwhelmingly on Dec. 18 was actually proposed by the opposition Christian Democrats, who had criticized Mr. Schmidt that day for comments he had made in East Germany, which he was visiting when the Polish crisis began.

In his joint statement with Mr. Reagan Tuesday, Mr. Schmidt and the president also said they "agreed on their analysis of the Polish situation."

On Dec. 30 in Bonn, Mr. Becker said: "This government believes the evaluation of the situation, now as before, is incomplete so that it permits neither a final judgment on the condition of the country nor a prediction about further developments."

Before meeting with the president, Mr. Schmidt went to Capitol Hill and repeatedly complained to a group of senators that West Germany had not been consulted before the United States imposed economic sanctions on the Soviet Union.

It was another remark that stung the administration because Law-

Cranston Weighs Presidential Bid

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Sen. Alan Cranston has disclosed that a committee will be formed later this month to explore the "desirability and feasibility" of his running for president in 1984.

The California Democrat said in an interview Wednesday he had made no decision yet, but he indicated that he would like to run if he is convinced it would not be a quixotic gesture.

Sen. Cranston, 67, is the only Democrat in California history to be elected to three Senate terms. In 1984, he will be 70, slightly older than President Reagan was when he was elected in 1980.

Troops Work In Factories In Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

"ideological verification," are being called in one by one to sit before panels of up to 10 persons to be questioned about their political views. After going through the process, some journalists said it seemed clear that the decision as to whether they could continue their careers already had been made.

Thousands of Polish journalists were put under involuntary leave after martial law was imposed, and publication of dozens of periodicals has been suspended.

The government has also made changes in the routine in Warsaw schools. One teacher reported that the faculty and students arrived Monday to resume classes that had been canceled following the military crackdown. They found an army veteran sitting in the teachers' coat room observing their actions. The teacher said tape recorders and slide projectors had been locked up and the staff's private classroom keys confiscated.

After classes, teachers were called into a meeting with an army major, a department director from the Education Ministry and a school inspector. The major said there was a need to tighten discipline and emphasized "patriotic content" in teaching programs.

Trials of union militants continued. A Katowice court convicted five Solidarity members of illegal union activity in the Tura Katowice steel complex, PAP said Thursday. They were sentenced to prison terms ranging from three to six years.

The unionists were found guilty of "organizing, against martial law regulations and in spite of binding suspension of union activities, of strikes in the steel mill and publication of outlawed communiques and bulletins calling for the continuation of strikes and inciting to murder," PAP said.

Bleak Report on Debt

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Poland has provided Western creditors with another bleak picture of its financial situation and prospects of ever repaying its debts, European banking sources said Thursday.

They said documents secretly issued to major creditors in November showed that Poland needed \$10.1 billion to pay its debts in 1982 but that its gold and hard-currency reserves were less than \$230 million at the end of September.



ARMED AND READY — Mother Ilirija carries a gun at the Serbian Orthodox convent she heads in Kosovo province, Yugoslavia. Ethnic Albanians reportedly beat up nuns, destroy crops, blind cattle and terrorize sisters and guests. The area is predominantly Albanian populated.

Carrington Says Europeans May Alter Stand on Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

government-to-government Common Market food aid to Poland after shipments in the pipeline are completed.

• Taking very limited action against Moscow, such as restricting all European imports from the Soviet Union except oil and natural gas.

Food Aid Will Continue

But the Europeans would do nothing collectively, according to these sources, that would hinder privately handled European food aid to Poland, jeopardize the Soviet-Western European natural gas pipeline deal, or disrupt East-West arms control negotiations.

The Reagan administration's acceptance of these limitations, the sources said, may make it easier to achieve agreement among the European allies on other measures.

Some sources suggested that the West German government may not be as reluctant as previously believed to agree to some of the measures being considered by the European allies.

They noted that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany joined Lord Carrington and Claude Cheysson, France's minister of external affairs, in expressing strong interest this week in the idea of offering Poland a major Common Market aid package contingent on easing martial law.

The biggest hurdles for this suggestion are its potential cost to the financially pressed Common Market countries and the difficulty in setting and enforcing the conditions Gen. Jaruzelski would have to satisfy to get it.

Alluding to the view of some in Europe that much of the timing, tone and content of the Reagan administration's sanctions was dictated by American interests and public opinion pressures, Lord Carrington suggested that any European actions also must be tailored to European interests.

"What has been done by the American government has been done for American reasons," he said, "and what the Europeans may choose to do can be done for European reasons."

Military analysts here reported several weeks ago that they had evidence the Soviet Union was preparing to increase its forces in Afghanistan. They surmised that So-

viet military authorities had asked for the reinforcements because the occupying army was bogged down in a stalemate with Afghan insurgents.

Appeal to End Executions

LONDON (Reuters) — In letters to be released on Friday, Amnesty International has appealed to the Afghan government and to

guerrillas fighting the government to stop executing prisoners.

The London-based human rights organization said it had sent a letter to President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan citing reports by Kabul radio that at least 16 political prisoners were executed last year.

The letter said that President Karmal told an Amnesty International delegation in February, 1980, that he was committed to abolition of the death penalty.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Reagan Extends Draft Registration

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — In a policy reversal, President Reagan has decided to extend the draft registration program he once criticized as ineffective and a meaningless gesture, administration sources said Thursday.

Mr. Reagan's turnaround apparently was prompted by advice from Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who argued that suspending draft registration would send the wrong signal to the Soviet Union in the middle of the Polish crisis.

Draft registration was ordered in July, 1980, by President Jimmy Carter. Since then, 6.5 million young men 18 to 21 years old have registered for the draft, and more than 800,000 have failed to do so, according to the Selective Service System. The Justice Department on Dec. 10 temporarily suspended plans to seek indictments against some of those who had not registered.

Israeli Foreign Minister Meets Pope

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II told Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel on Thursday that a just solution to the Palestinian problem, taking into account the Jewish state's security needs, is vital to Middle East peace, the Vatican reported.

A communiqué released after the pontiff's meeting with Mr. Shamir also reflected long-standing differences between the two sides over Jerusalem, which Israel considers its undivided and eternal capital. The pope called for a "just and agreed upon solution" regarding the city's status.

The 30-minute meeting was the first high-level visit by an Israeli official here in four years. The Vatican communiqué said the pontiff expressed the hope that Middle East peace negotiations would be broadened to include all the interested parties of the region.

India to Hold Third World Meeting

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — India, in a follow-up to the October economic conference in Mexico, will convene a meeting of 32 countries Feb. 23-24 to firm up the Third World's position in future North-South negotiations, a government spokesman said Thursday.

There has been "an overwhelmingly positive response" to the initiative of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her government, the spokesman said.

The meeting will deal with matters such as energy, resources, foreign aid, investment and trade terms with industrialized countries. The list of participants will be announced in a few days, the spokesman said.

Zimbabwe Holds 3 Security Officers

The Associated Press

SALISBURY — Three white security police officers have been arrested for allegedly shooting arms. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's office said Thursday.

The officers, who have not been identified, were held after raids on their homes by fellow security police New Year's Eve, according to the minister of state in the prime minister's office, Emmerson Mnangagwa, who is in charge of the security police.

In a New Year's address, Mr. Mugabe vowed to purge the armed forces and police of anti-government "subversive elements." The security police in the last quarter of 1981 detained under emergency-powers regulations at least eight whites for allegedly spying for neighboring white-ruled South Africa and plotting to overthrow the government.

Saudis and Chinese Said to Arm PLO

The Associated Press

SHARJAH, United Arab Emirates — A Palestinian leader said Thursday that Saudi Arabia and China were the main suppliers of arms for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Khaled al-Hassan, a member of the Central Committee of el-Fatah, the Palestine Liberation Organization's largest group, made the statement in an interview with the Sharjah-based newspaper Al Khaleej.

Mr. Hassan made no reference to the Soviet Union, which is widely believed to be the principal source of arms for the Palestinians.

Reagan Delays a Decision on Taxes

Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Reagan is giving himself more time to reach decisions on budget and tax policy, David R. Gergen, the White House communications director, said Thursday.

Mr. Gergen said the decisions for the fiscal year beginning this October could be made as late as Jan. 26, when the president plans to deliver his State of the Union address. The budget is scheduled to go to Congress on Feb. 8.

Mr. Gergen also said the president had barred administration officials from making public statements about budget and tax policy pending completion of the budget for fiscal 1983.

On Wednesday, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said he thought there would be tax increases in 1983 and 1984 in order to hold down federal deficits, which are running at more than \$100 billion a year.

On Thursday, Norman Ture, undersecretary of the Treasury for tax and economic affairs, said that while the president remained committed to the basic tax cut program implemented last year, there would likely be some tax increases — "minor adjustments" to cope with the budget deficit.

Iraqi Oil Pipeline Blasted in Turkey

United Press International

ANKARA — A pipeline carrying Iraqi crude oil across Turkey to the Mediterranean has been blown up, the second act of sabotage against Iraqi oil lines in four days, authorities said Thursday.

The latest explosion, early Wednesday, damaged the pipeline in the Silopi-Idil region of Mardin province near the Iraqi border. On Sunday, an explosion damaged a pipeline carrying crude from Iraq across Syria to the Lebanese coast. A leftist guerrilla group calling itself the Iraqi Mujahidin Movement later claimed responsibility for the blast.

The two explosions were severe blows to Iraq's efforts to boost exports of crude to help finance its 15-month-old war against Iran. From nearly 3.5 million barrels a day before the war started, Iraq's exports are now down to as little as 600,000 daily.

U.S. Analysts Say Russia Adds to Afghan Force

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has begun moving more troops into Afghanistan, U.S. military analysts say.

About 10,000 soldiers from the regions just north of Afghanistan had moved over the border in recent weeks, two years after the first intervention occurred in 1979, the analysts said Wednesday.

That has brought the total number of Soviet military people in Afghanistan to about 95,000, they said. Reports about a week ago from Western diplomats in Kabul that Soviet forces in Afghanistan numbered 110,000 to 120,000 were overstated, they added.

NEW YORK — A U.S. citizen who was held in Iran against his will says that he and his family used a camel, a horse, and a motorcycle to escape to Pakistan.

Mohi Sobhani, 41, was one of three U.S. citizens held by Iranian authorities after they freed 52 hostages from the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on Jan. 20, 1981.

Mr. Sobhani was imprisoned for about five months during the hostage crisis. He was released on \$1-million bond on Feb. 4, 1981, but forbidden to leave Iran. He said

Wednesday in an American television interview that his captors accused him of being a spy and a Zionist, and tried to coerce a confession from him.

He said he had been persecuted because he was a member of the Baha'i faith, which is considered a heretical offshoot of Islam in Iran.

Mr. Sobhani, a computer expert from Van Nuys, Calif., had an office across the street from the U.S. Embassy, which was seized on Nov. 4, 1979. He was arrested when he tried to leave the country in September, 1980.

Mr. Sobhani said he sneaked to Qazvin, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) northwest of Tehran, to train for his escape.

"We escaped through rugged parts of northern Iran," he said. "I had a difficult time to convince my wife to get on a camel. I promised her it would be one hour only. It turned out to be 18 hours." He added, "We also rode a horse, a mule and a motorcycle, which for me was a first."

He said the U.S. State Department opened the embassy in Karachi on New Year's Eve to issue the family passports and visas to get back to the United States. The

couple and their 5-year-old child arrived last Saturday.

The other two Americans held by the Iranian authorities before they freed the hostages were Cynthia Dwyer, a writer from Buffalo, N.Y., who was released in February, 1981, and Afghan-born Zia Nisary, who is still being held.

Mr. Sobhani went to Iran in 1974 as an employee of Rockwell International Inc. and met and married his wife there.

Hostages to Be Honored

NEWBURGH, N.Y. (UPI) — The 444 days in Iran are to be honored on Jan. 25, the first anniversary of their return to the United States.

So far, 14 former hostages have agreed to attend the event, an organizer said. The celebration being held to commemorate the moment when the hostages set foot on U.S. soil at Stewart Airport, Newburgh.

The former hostages are to be a new conference and dedicatory ceremony at the airport, then go to the hotel at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point where they stayed after their arrival.

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MEET THE NEW FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

February 8 and 9, 1982 in Paris

The election of François Mitterrand and the subsequent Socialist victory in the French parliamentary elections clearly mark an important turning point for the French economy. With the cooperation of the new Socialist government, the International Herald Tribune has organized a conference designed to help senior executives of foreign companies judge how the new administration's policies will affect their company's activities and investment in France.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy will open this meeting on "New French Economic Policies," to be held February 8 and 9 at the Intercontinental Hotel in Paris.

The program will include presentations by Jacques Delors, Finance Minister; Michel Jobert, Minister of Foreign Trade; Michel Rocard, Minister of Planning and Regional Development; Nicole Questiaux, Minister of Social Policy; Pierre Dreyfus, Minister of Industry; Jean Auroux, Minister of Labour; André Chadenet, Minister of Agriculture; Laurent Fabius, Minister of the Interior; Jacques Attali, Special Counsellor to the President; Bernard Attali, President of D.A.T.A.R., the French government's regional development agency; Christian Goux, Chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee of the National Assembly, and other senior government officials.

Additional insights on various aspects of doing business in France will be provided by André Bergeron, Secretary General of the "Force Ouvrière" trade union, by a panel of international bankers and by a panel of industrialists. The former will include Hervé de Carnoy, General Manager of the Midland Bank Ltd.; Jean Delfassieux, Director of International Affairs, Crédit Lyonnais; and Edouard Velten, Advisor to the Board of Executive Directors, Bayerische Vereinsbank. The industrialists' panel, to be chaired by David McGovern, President of the American Chamber of Commerce in France, will include: Rudolph Boniface, Chairman of Ford France; Jean Gandois, Chairman of Rhône-Poulenc; Jean-Luc Lagardère, Chairman of Matra; Bernard Lathière, President of Airbus Industries; and Yves Ragouneau, President of Sony France.

Each presentation will be followed by a question and answer period, and simultaneous French-English translation will be provided at all times.

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☐ Please invoice ☐ Check enclosed

Fees are payable in advance of the conference.

Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before January 22. After that date a cancellation fee of F.F. 1,000 will be incurred. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee.

HOTEL REGISTRATION FORM

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مكتبات الامم المتحدة

Jeans and Pepsi Signs Spoil Rebellious Image Of Nicaraguan Capital

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — No stranger to invasions in recent years, Managua today is being occupied by a fresh-faced army of backpacking youths in shorts and hiking boots. They are leftist students on holiday from Europe, here to see the revolution firsthand.

That is not easy to do in Managua, which is one of the world's strangest looking cities. The central area was not rebuilt after being leveled by a 1972 earthquake that killed 10,000 residents, and the desolate area of weeded-over lots is relieved only by the shells of crumbled buildings and by park areas and ceremonial plazas constructed by the Sandinistas.

Oak saplings have been planted along thoroughfares in a project that planners say will eventually lower the punishing daytime temperature by 15 degrees Fahrenheit. Former bank buildings that withstood the tempestuous offices of the aply named Government of National Reconstruction. The second floor is filled with men and women working at drafting easels.

There is revolutionary fervor to be seen in Nicaragua, but it tends to become dissipated in the bleak spaces of Managua.

Portraits of the movement's namesake, Augusto César Sandino, break pattern with those of hot-eyed rebel heroes. He is pictured slouching, in high boots with the laces loose at the top, bloused trousers, a broad-brimmed hat and a bow tie or foulard rakishly flowing from his collar. It could be a photograph of a fondly remembered eccentric uncle.

Hughes Hideaway

Presiding imperially over the wasteland of what was Managua is the hilltop Inter-Continental Hotel, whose top-floor suites were once the hideaway home of Howard Hughes. It has now become a gathering spot for the visiting European students.

They spend every morning eating enormous breakfasts there and then return home and complain that the revolution is too bourgeois for having such a place," said Willi Germond, a German writer who lives here.

These well-fed young skeptics are right. Revolutionary Nicaragua does not fulfill the hopes of those outsiders who have, for various reasons, sought to portray it as a politically committed state.

A cartoon on the Sandinista Television System showing people being chewed up and spit out by the fearsome gears and cranks of a factory marked "capitalism" is followed by a frolicsome advertisement showing how palmy life is when accompanied by Pepsi-Cola.

A banner at Augusto César Sandino Airport proclaiming "You don't talk about sovereignty, you defend it with arms at the ready" shares the same wall space with a

plastic sign welcoming new arrivals to "Nicaragua, Another Diners' Club Country."

Let your eye descend from the fist of a Sandinista Youth militant pummeling the air in anger over "yanqui" imperialists to the inevitable blue jeans and you will often encounter the stitched name of Gloria Vanderbilt or Calvin Klein.

The contradictions of life in Nicaragua get a robust airing each day in the three newspapers — Barricada, the official Sandinista publication; Nuevo Diario, a journal that generally supports the government; and La Prensa, the daily that relentlessly attacks it.

In addition, government leaders appear every Friday night at public complaint sessions that are taped and shown on television. The criticisms are often blunt, and the Sandinista officials confess errors. The governing junta has issued New Year's resolutions publicly apologizing for not having met 1981 production goals.

La Prensa has stung the Sandinista leaders so deeply that they have shut it down temporarily on five occasions, but when, as at present, the government harassment subsides, the editorial competition is as vigorous as anywhere in the region.

Barricada and Nuevo Diario devote several front-page articles each day to rebutting La Prensa, and La Prensa gives equal attention to what it considers the deviations of its competitors.

La Prensa's vigilance against creeping statism is such that it waged a campaign against a government demand that motorcycle owners wear protective helmets on the basis that it represented authoritarian encroachment on individual liberties.

Barricada and Nuevo Diario have the imposition of martial law in Poland as "the salvation" of that country and ran articles depicting Lech Walesa as a no-account worker who was always being dismissed from jobs until he finally obtained full-time employment with the Central Intelligence Agency.

La Prensa retaliated by publishing purloined instructions to Barricada and other official organs from the Sandinista Department of Propaganda and Political Education on the correct approach to handling "the delicate social situation in which our Polish brothers find themselves."

The memorandum said that only facts confirmed by Soviet or Cuban press agencies should be printed and not those "transmitted by international news agencies controlled by imperialism," and that emphasis should be placed on "positive aspects like the re-establishment of stability, tranquillity and order."

U.S. Scientists Revise Views on Solar Activity

By George Alexander
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Much of the sun's violent activity, especially the spectacular explosions known as solar flares, is caused by powerful magnetic fields that become twisted, eventually snap and then erupt through the star's outermost layers, physicists at a major scientific conference have said.

The long-standing image of the sun as a sphere of gases in which the forces of its own gravity, directed inward, are nearly counterbalanced by the outward pressures of thermonuclear burning is oversimplified, Sabatino Sofia of the U.S. space agency's Goddard Space Flight Center said Wednesday at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

After a decade of intensive research from ground-based observatories, balloon-borne instruments and satellite experiments, Mr. Sofia and other scientists have said their understanding of the turbulence that seethes inside the sun has improved.

They have found, for example, that the solar corona — a wispy shell of gas enveloping the sun that usually is visible only during a total eclipse — gives off large amounts of strong X-rays and also throws off great quantities of ionized gas at high speeds.

James A. Isonson, another Goddard physicist, said at the meeting that discovery of powerful magnet-

ic fields moving back and forth inside the sun is now seen as the mechanism responsible not only for these phenomena, but also for the explosions called flares, the variations in the diameter of the sun, the fluctuations in solar luminosity, and the 11-year cycle of sunspots.

Links to Climate Seen

In turn, Mr. Isonson, Mr. Sofia and other physicists participating in a panel on solar flares said that these variations in the sun's output can now begin to be tied to the so-called "mini-ice ages" and other climatic changes of the past few centuries on Earth.

Deep inside the core of the sun, the scientists explained, the sun is fusing hydrogen and deformed helium and releasing tremendous quantities of radioactive energy. Much of this energy is absorbed in the upper layers of the sun, just below its visible surface, in a zone where convection cells — rising and sinking plumes of hot electrified gas — are created.

Because the sun is also rotating rapidly, and because a moving electrical field generates a magnetic field, this zone is the site of the sun's magnetic fields.

In fact, Mr. Isonson and Mr. Sofia explained, as the sun spins, these plasma-induced magnetic tubes grow in strength and start to become twisted. The strength of these tubes can build to a point where the electromagnetic forces actually heat and lift the outer layer of the sun by as much as 100 to 200 miles (160 to 320 kilometers).

Fields Build

Periodically — approximately once every 11 years — the intensities of these fields build to a point where the tubes are no longer confined to the convection zones. Then, in Mr. Sofia's words, "buoyancy ... makes the magnetic tubes float above the solar surface," and they appear as "active" regions on ground-based telescopes and other scientific instruments.

Observers recognize these regions by handlelike loops that sometimes emerge from the surface and then bend back down into the sun, their magnetic forces contained, and sometimes as uncontrolled flares bursting from the sun and growing their pent-up energies in all directions.

The dissipation of these energies causes the sun to relax and shrink its previously bloated surface, and the process begins a new 11-year cycle.

Paper Is for Sale In Philadelphia

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Bulletin in Philadelphia is for sale, its owner has announced, and the publisher said that recent financial results "do not augur well for the future."

An announcement was issued jointly Wednesday at the headquarters of the owner, the Charter Co., in Jacksonville, Fla., and by the publisher, N.S. Hayden, in Philadelphia. Charter said it was "currently engaged in discussions with a prospective buyer" whom it declined to identify.

The Bulletin, one of three daily newspapers in Philadelphia, lost \$10.3 million in the first six months of 1981 on top of a total deficit of \$20.1 million the two previous years, according to Charter. Charter, primarily an oil company, bought the paper in April, 1980.



William Bonin, left, and an attorney.

California Truck Driver Convicted Of Killing 10 Boys and Young Men

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — William Bonin, a 34-year-old truck driver, has been convicted of murdering 10 boys and young men and abandoning their bodies near freeways in Los Angeles County in 1979 and 1980.

He was acquitted Wednesday of killing two other young men in the heavily publicized freeway killings case that haunted the homosexual community here for months.

The jury that convicted Mr. Bonin also decided that because of the multiple murders and because several victims had been robbed the case involved "special circumstances." This meant that he would be sentenced under a California law requiring the use of the death penalty or a life sentence without possibility of parole. The same jurors will decide on the penalty.

Witnesses said Mr. Bonin had boasted or indicated to them that he had killed up to 21 youths. He was charged only with 12 murders in Los Angeles County from May, 1979, to June, 1980. He also faces charges on four murder counts in Orange County.

Records Show Casey Lobbied Top U.S. Officials Without Registering

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — William J. Casey, a private lawyer working for the Indonesian government, lobbied top officials of the Treasury Department in 1976 for multimillion-dollar changes in the U.S. tax law without registering as a foreign agent.

Mr. Casey, now CIA director, has contended during past Senate inquiries that he performed limited legal services and attended "informational meetings" with Internal Revenue Service officials. But government documents obtained by The Washington Post indicate that Mr. Casey was advocating specific changes in tax policy outside established channels with top political appointees of President Gerald R. Ford's administration, including Treasury Secretary William E. Simon.

The issue of whether Mr. Casey should have registered as a foreign agent is under Justice Department review following the Senate Intelligence Committee inquiry last fall, which concluded that Mr. Casey was not unfaithful to the U.S. The CIA, Stanley Sporkin, the CIA general counsel, has maintained that Mr. Casey was not required to register as a foreign agent.

A lawyer representing a client, including a foreign government, in an "established proceeding" such as an IRS tax ruling case is not required to register as a foreign agent but is supposed to register if he is engaged in "political activity." The law defines that as any action intended to "persuade or influence any agency or official of the United States ... with reference to formulating, adopting or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States ..."

Documents and interviews with former officials show that Mr. Casey met first with the Treasury secretary and the assistant secretary for tax policy, a State Department official, and later with IRS officials, urging the IRS to put aside its objections to the Indonesian production contracts with major U.S. oil companies and the claims for tax credits for overseas taxation. In 1978 the IRS shifted to the position favored by Indonesia.

On July 3, 1976, Mr. Casey met with Mr. Simon and his assistant secretary for tax policy, Charles M. Walker, to enlist their aid. Mr. Walker followed the meeting by writing a July 9, 1976, memorandum to Donald C. Alexander, the IRS commissioner at the time, urging him to expedite new tax rulings.

In an interview this week, Mr. Alexander said that Mr. Simon and Mr. Walker became involved in the foreign tax credit question. "I just thought the IRS ought to have called them the way we saw them without regard to political considerations."

Both Mr. Simon and Mr. Walker said recently that they do not recall the meeting, but they do dispute what the government documents show.

Mr. Casey's argument that he was not required to register as a foreign agent centers on the exemption for attorneys performing legal services in what the law calls

an "established agency proceeding."

IRS regulations specifically state that only U.S. taxpayers may apply for IRS rulings in an established agency proceeding, which requires a formal application and specific submissions. Mr. Casey made no such application and instead attempted to win a favorable policy change for Indonesia by going through top Treasury officials.

Justice Department spokesman John Russell said Wednesday that private lawyers have an obligation to register as agents of foreign clients "when they attempt to influence or persuade government officials, except in established agency proceedings."

"In other words," Mr. Russell said, "arguments must be made in a proceeding rather than informal-

ly up on the Hill or over the breakfast table or in private meetings in the executive branch. It has to be some sort of forum, such as a court or a hearing."

The Indonesian tax matter began in May, 1976, when major oil companies operating in Indonesia, including Texaco, Atlantic Richfield and Mobil, were put on notice that the IRS would no longer treat their "production sharing" arrangements with the Indonesian government as a foreign tax that could be deducted from U.S. taxes.

On June 1, 1976, Peter R. Fisher, one of Mr. Casey's partners at Rogers & Wells, wrote a letter to Robert J. Patrick Jr., the Treasury's international tax counsel, to set up a meeting. "Rogers & Wells was retained by the government of Indonesia ... to advise it on ways to overcome the Internal Revenue

Service's objections to the procedure for collecting Indonesian taxes ...," the letter said.

On July 8, 1976, Mr. Casey met with Mr. Simon and Mr. Walker and delivered to them a seven-page memorandum. The memo stated that Mr. Casey and Rogers & Wells "have been instructed by the Indonesian government to use our best efforts ... to develop a procedure for the prompt official publication of a statement to the effect that Indonesian income taxes ... will be eligible for the foreign tax credit, either in the form of a public [IRS] revenue ruling or otherwise."

On July 14, 1976, Mr. Casey and Mr. Fisher met with Assistant IRS Commissioner John L. Withers and four other IRS officials for a 40-minute conference on the Indonesian case, according to a coo-

ference report in the IRS files. Mr. Withers informed Mr. Casey that the IRS "could not express any opinion as to whether or not a tax credit would be given until ... a U.S. taxpayer requested a ruling from the Service."

The conference report also noted that "A memo which Casey had delivered earlier to Assistant Secretary Walker was distributed to IRS participants."

On July 29, 1976, Mr. Casey sent Mr. Withers seven pages of additional information about proposed changes in the Indonesian tax structure.

Former IRS officials said this week that one of these actions were part of an "established agency proceeding" since Mr. Casey's foreign client had no standing to request an IRS revenue ruling.

"That's not an established agency

proceeding when he's going to the [Treasury] secretary," said former IRS Commissioner Sheldon S. Cohen.

By the end of August, 1976, the IRS had noted in its files that it had refused Rogers & Wells' request and continued to wait for a U.S. taxpayer to make a formal application to initiate an established agency proceeding.

In 1977, a year after the firm began work for Indonesia, Rogers & Wells registered as a foreign agent because "the firm foresaw a possible need to move to an advocacy position with respect to the IRS," according to a letter supplied to the Senate committee. The firm's registration statement said the only partner working on the case was Peter Fisher.

In 1978 the IRS reinstated foreign tax credits in Indonesia.

U.S. Seeks a Vietnam-Era Unknown Soldier

Army Tests on Last 4 Unidentified Bodies Rekindle Conflicting Emotions

By Howie Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a small cinderblock laboratory in Hawaii, Army scientists are carefully studying the remains of four American servicemen who they believe were killed in Vietnam.

The bodies, known by such designations as "X-10" and "X-15," are among the last unanswered questions of the Vietnam War. The scientists are trying to figure out who these men are, but they also are seeking an "unknown soldier" — a unidentified serviceman who could qualify as a symbol of America's war dead for burial at Arlington National Cemetery.

Army Secretary John O. Marsh Jr. was scheduled to visit the Hawaii laboratory Thursday to check on progress in identifying the four bodies.

It has been eight years since Congress directed the Army to recover a crypt at Arlington National Cemetery for an unknown serviceman killed in Southeast Asia. That crypt sits unmarked alongside the tombs of unknown soldiers from World War I, World War II and the Korean conflict. A 2½-ton white marble cover designed for the Vietnam soldier has been waiting in storage since the fall of Saigon in 1975.

At one time, the Army had recovered the bodies of 140 unidentified servicemen from Southeast Asia. Now, after years of piecing together their identities like parts of a giant puzzle, only four remain unidentified.

The scientists are looking for clues by matching the remains against the medical records of

2,433 servicemen who served in Vietnam and whose bodies have never been recovered. The process is arduous and fraught with difficulties.

The search for a new unknown soldier, which is being pushed by some Vietnam veterans groups and members of Congress, may rekindle some of the conflicting emotions that swirled around the unpopular war. Some families believe that selecting an unknown Vietnam war soldier would be tantamount to abandoning the search for those missing in action.

More than 70 members of the House of Representatives, however, led by Rep. William F. Goodling, Republican of Pennsylvania, have written to Mr. Marsh to ask that an unknown soldier be chosen as soon as possible. The Veterans of Foreign Wars also has thrown its weight behind the idea.

Army officials say they still are trying to decide whether any of the bodies in Hawaii meets the legal criteria for an unknown soldier: that the serviceman be an American, that he have been killed in combat in Southeast Asia and that his identity be unknown.

In addition, Assistant Army Secretary William R. Gianelli said, the service has a longstanding rule that at least 80 percent of the serviceman's remains must have been recovered. In all four of the present cases, he said, the Army has less than 80 percent of the remains of the body.

Mr. Gianelli said that although the rule may have made sense in earlier wars when there were great numbers of unknown soldiers from which to choose, it may have to be

abandoned as impractical. Whereas many of the casualties from previous wars were recovered largely intact, the explosive weapons used in Vietnam left the Army with only partial remains of many bodies.

Advanced technology also makes the search for an unknown soldier more difficult. Army scientists can use more sophisticated techniques to identify only partial remains, and are more reluctant to abandon the effort at any given time.

Col. Michael Vargosko, an Army spokesman, said that as a practical matter the work will have to end at some point.

"There is increasing public and congressional interest in an unknown soldier from the Vietnam era," Mr. Marsh said in a recent letter to Rep. Gillespie V. Mootgomery, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. Rep. Marsh Democrat of Mississippi, said he has "directed that the matter be restudied thoroughly."

One forensic expert familiar with Army procedures said that scientists can make a positive identification by matching the bone structure, skull, teeth, fingerprints or hair with medical and dental records. For example, he said they could determine age, sex and blood type by studying the bone structure.

Rep. Goodling, a prime supporter of the memorial, wrote the Army at the urging of Michael Wherley, 30, a Vietnam veteran from York, Pa. When Mr. Wherley took his wife and two children to Arlington in July, 1980, he was dismayed to find that no service-

man from Vietnam was interred alongside the other unknown soldiers.

"It's another kick in the rear for Vietnam veterans, as if for some reason we don't deserve the honor," said Mr. Wherley, who served in Vietnam in 1972 as a sergeant with the Army Special Forces. "We've gone through enough personal agony. The country should stand behind those who went and fought."

Army officials say the final decision on the unknown soldier will be made by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

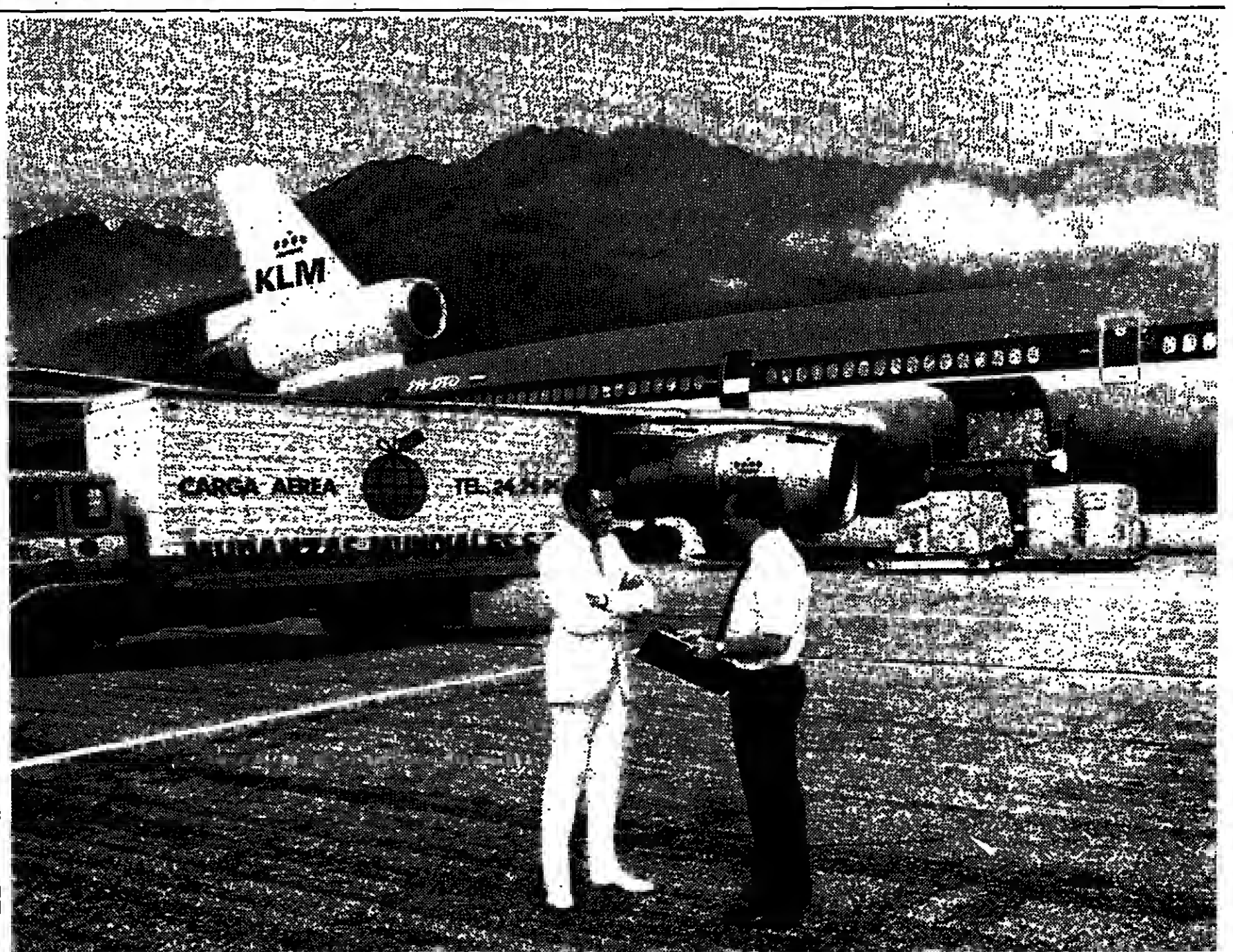
Sakharov's Health Called 'Very Poor'

United Press International

BUTTE, Mont. — The health of Soviet dissident Andrei D. Sakharov, 60, is "very poor," and continues to deteriorate, according to his stepson, Alexei Semenov.

Mr. Sakharov's condition is declining because he is not allowed to leave the city of Gorki, where he is in internal exile, to seek medical help in Moscow. Mr. Semenov said Wednesday. He said he believes Mr. Sakharov, a Nobel laureate and physicist, would like to leave the Soviet Union.

Mr. Semenov, 25, who was married to Liza Alexeyeva, 26, by proxy here in June, is honeymooning in southwestern Montana. Mr. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, carried out a 17-day hunger strike to win an exit visa for Miss Alexeyeva.



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Egos and U.S. Security

Richard V. Allen, President Reagan's first national security adviser, ended up being cleared of the allegations of improper behavior that had swirled about him. In the highly politicized atmosphere in which those allegations arose, however, he became vulnerable to power struggles and personal rivalries inside the administration and to complaints that, essentially, he was not good enough at his job. Whether the complaints would have had so much force if the rivalries had not been unclear. In any event — and this much is clear — he became first a bother to some of the president's men and then an embarrassment to the president. So, reasonably gracefully in the circumstances, he was let go.

His replacement, Deputy Secretary of State William P. Clark, has worked only a year in foreign affairs, against the 20-plus of his predecessor. Mr. Clark, however, enjoys an unusual measure of personal weightiness, based at once on his California connection to Mr. Reagan and on his calculated, no-nonsense, confidence-building service in the State Department. No hint of a policy change is detectable in the appointment.

But there is something else. The experience of a year has proved the inadequacy of the original Reagan national security system.

Under that system, the post of national security adviser, which had previously been filled by influential figures, was downgraded. Typically, Mr. Allen had no direct access to the president and had to work through the "big three" of the White House staff, principally counselor Edwin Meese 3d. Mr. Clark takes up his new duties with assurances that the position will be restored to its earlier status and, specifically, that he will have his own access to the president.

It was a bad idea to have kept Mr. Allen at such a remove from the president. It was a bad idea to have Mr. Meese, who had no experience at all in foreign affairs and who has a great many other responsibilities, controlling the president's national security exposure. The new system would seem to correct those particular flaws. But whether it will result in a better-assembled and executed policy has to await the test of further experience. Lines on a chart mean something. Personalities, egos can mean more. No system by itself can assure that a president will put to good use all the information, insights and connections that are essential to a sound foreign policy. The spotlight inevitably swings back to Mr. Reagan.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Best Wishes for Cities

You can afford to regard the Reagan administration's plan for enterprise zones with profound detachment. It won't cost much, because it won't do much. As the administration cuts renewal and welfare funds, the cities bitterly charge it with a heartless disregard of their troubles. The administration feels a need to respond, and that's why it now puts forward — in principle, with details to come later — the enterprise zone.

The idea is to provide an irresistible array of federal tax exemptions and credits to employers who locate plants in the blighted urban neighborhoods that are to be the designated zones. One proposal, for example, is to offer the employer a tax credit of perhaps \$1,500 a year for each worker. You may recall that the Carter administration provided a substantially larger amount in what it called the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit; last spring the Reagan administration denounced that credit, with justification, as ineffectual. The enterprise zone would also give the employer special tax credits for investment in plant and equipment, but the new tax law already has investors awash with special breaks and benefits.

Local governments have had a lot of expe-

rience over the years with tax breaks as bait for industrial development. On the whole, it has not been happy experience. Companies — especially strong companies capable of providing stable and well-paid jobs — do not generally give a high priority to tax inducements when they locate their plants. Typically the first consideration is the quality of the labor supply. The general character of the surroundings usually counts heavily.

Or, to put it the other way, there are usually substantial reasons why blighted neighborhoods stay blighted. They are expensive and unattractive places in which to try to carry on businesses. Cities have also had a lot of experience with renewal. It's possible, as hundreds of projects have demonstrated, but it's extremely expensive and, in all but the rarest of circumstances, requires direct federal subsidies. The tax breaks offered by the enterprise zones are very modest in comparison with the costs of urban redevelopment.

The enterprise zone proposal is a get-well-soon card from the White House to rundown and hard-pressed cities. It assures them of much sympathy and concern. But there's no mention of anything more tangible.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Equitable Tax Gimmick

"This is a sick piece of legislation. The sooner they kill it the better." That is one security analyst's view of new tax provisions that permit a company to sell unused tax benefits to the highest bidder. The sentiment is shared by many in Congress, who see repeal of the controversial reform as a good way to generate badly needed revenues.

Last summer's reduction in business taxes may indeed be too generous, scoring too little supply-side bang for each lost revenue buck. But the lease-a-tax-break is not the problem. On the contrary. By making it possible to sell unusable benefits, the leasing deals reduce potentially large inequities in the corporate income tax.

One reason for cutting taxes was to induce more investment. That could have been managed in any number of ways, including the ingenious system devised by Dale Jorgenson, a Harvard economist, which would have neutralized the effect of inflation on tax rates. But President Reagan and Congress followed business lobbyists in supporting a more traditional approach. They expanded the benefits from the investment tax credit and liberalized the rules for accelerated depreciation.

Tax credits and depreciation allowances are not refundable in cash from the Treasury; they can only be used to offset tax liability. Thus companies that owe little or nothing in taxes are unable to use such benefits. And it was to "even out the playing field" that Congress made it possible to sell unusable benefits through lease-back agreements.

Let's say Company X buys a \$100,000 machine, entitling it to an immediate \$10,000 tax credit, plus future tax shelter through rapid depreciation write-offs. If Company X cannot use those benefits, it may sell the machine to Company Y and lease it back on

favorable terms. Company X gets the machine. Company Y, the nominal owner, gets the tax break.

One complaint now heard is that the provision encourages sham transactions — paper shuffles should not be altering tax liability. Making the tax benefits refundable in cash would certainly have been neater. But direct Treasury subsidies were not possible politically. So to provide equal incentives to companies with unequal tax liabilities, Congress provided the lease-back option.

A more pragmatic objection focuses on just this point: Why subsidize losers? If Chrysler isn't profitable now, why encourage it to toss good money after bad? One answer is that past performance is an uncertain predictor of future profit. Given an equal incentive to invest, Chrysler may well become an efficient producer. Second, it is difficult to make a legal distinction between companies that are unprofitable because they are chronically "losers," and "winners" that have not yet become profitable.

The real problem is not with tax-leasing as such, but with tax incentives so generous that too many companies have excess tax benefits to sell. No one knows how much the new tax law is worth to corporate America; that depends on how rapidly the economy grows. But by some plausible estimates, corporations with average rates of profit and investment may end up paying no taxes at all.

That is not necessarily a terrible thing. Competition makes it likely that most of the tax break will be passed through to consumers in lower prices. But it may well be necessary to increase tax revenues next year to restrain inflation. One might well ask business to shoulder part of the burden.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Reagan's Russian Methods

Latin America shows: In "his" area of influence, President Reagan uses methods that are similar to those used by his colleague Brezhnev in Eastern Europe. He resists changes and tries, with the aid of allies, to prevent these by interventions. He who legiti-

mately denounces Soviet violations of human rights in Afghanistan and Poland, who is opposed to the toleration of undesired regimes, must not permit that comparable injustices in the Western Hemisphere are glossed over or tolerated. Ronald Reagan does both.

— From the Basler Zeitung (Basel).

Jan. 8: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Wireless Telegraph

WASHINGTON — The practical result of the Herald's fight for intercommunication between wireless telegraph systems came today, with the bidding of the Marconi Company for two sets of apparatus to be installed on the battleships Kansas and Vermont. The Marconi Company had previously refused to sell sets to the Navy, but the Herald's exposure of Marconi's refusal to communicate with the Lebanon when the latter was searching for a dangerous derelict and the State Department's insisting on intercommunication reversed its stand. It is believed that by this concession the Marconi Company hastens the day of universal communication.

1932: Trotsky Anti-Hitler

BERLIN — Violently attacking the methods of German Communists in an essay published today in Germany, Leon Trotsky, who was exiled to Turkey three years ago, appeared as a left-handed friend of current German Socialism and an implacable foe to Hitlerism. Entitled "How National Socialism May Be Defeated," the work warns that unless the German Communists and Socialists get together, Hitler's brand of Fascism will win and ruin all other schemes, Communist, Socialist or what-have-you. Trotsky says that he is strongly opposed to Socialism, but that differences with that party should be temporarily forgotten in the urgent task of smothering Fascism.



Poland: The Legacy of Yalta

By William Pfaff

PARIS — "This war is not as in the past. Whoever occupies a territory also imposes on it his own social system. Everyone imposes his own system as far as his army can reach," Stalin said that in 1945. It explains why Europe has been divided ever since. It is the reason the Soviet Union reacts so violently when "Yalta" is challenged — "Yalta" being shorthand for Europe's division.

French President Francois Mitterrand said in his New Year's message, "Anything which would permit us to escape from Yalta would be good, on condition that we never confuse our wishes with the reality of the present day." For that, he got a jeering response from the Soviet press — suggesting, in its very violence, uneasiness that President Mitterrand's comment might be true.

The Yalta system is the foundation of Soviet European policy, which finds itself at an impasse. It is difficult for Russians to concede that Stalin's policy expressed a much older Russian expectation that safety would lie in the domination of the East European states. If an East European system rested upon shared interests and consent, it could be secure. The present system relies, of course, upon force and repression, and therefore has proven a source of risk and insecurity.

Yalta is a symbol, not the real cause of Europe's division. The war had already divided Europe, before Stalin, Winston Churchill, and Franklin Roosevelt met on the Black Sea in 1945. Only Poland was discussed at Yalta. The issue was which government to install in Warsaw: the London exiles, to whom the underground Home Army and the Polish Legion serving with the British Army were loyal, or the so-called Lublin Committee, of Communists, which had entered Poland in the train of the Red Army. The Allies decided that the Lublin group would take in some non-Communists, and that free elections would be held. The elections did take place in 1947, after large-scale arrests of non-Communists, including 135 opposition parliamentary candidates, and a purge of the election lists.

After the Fact

The divisions of the Balkans had been ratified four months before Yalta, when Churchill met Stalin in Moscow in October 1944. The Soviet Army was in Romania and Bulgaria, the British in Greece. Churchill wrote out percentages on a half-sheet of paper — in Romania, 90 percent Russian influence, 10 percent for "the others." In Greece the reverse: 10 percent for the Russians, "50-50 percent." In Bulgaria, 75 percent to Russia. Stalin took the paper, paused, then "took his blue pencil and made a large tick upon it." Churchill's account goes on: "At length

I said, 'Might it not be thought rather cynical if it seemed we had disposed of these issues, so far as millions of people, in such an offhand manner? Let us burn the paper.' 'No, you keep it,' said Stalin."

This, too, was after the fact. Britain was in no position to expel the Soviet Union from the Balkans, and the United States at the time would not have imagined doing so. U.S. diplomacy remained suspicious of British intentions and indulgent towards Russian. The recurrent sentiment in the U.S. records during 1944 is that the United States "will not pull Britain's chestnuts out of the fire."

It was another three years before the United States began seriously to contest what the Soviet Union was doing in Eastern Europe. By then it was much too late. Moscow was not only in possession, but the non-Communist forces in the area had been maimed, their leaders sent to camps, or in exile, or dead. The West eventually conceded the contest by allowing the East Berlin rising of 1953 and the Hungarian revolution of 1956 to be crushed. Nothing has changed since then in Western policy. The sanctions that President Reagan imposed upon Russia and Poland in December are, regrettably, empty gestures, changing nothing.

The future choice is simple. Either "Yalta" is reversed, or the West goes on practicing an effective complicity in Europe's division, tolerating the dictatorships that exist in the East, and the consequent dangers. There are two ways by which Yalta might be undone: the peaceful way, and by war. It obviously will not be done by war, short of some immense catastrophe brought about against the will of the West.

That leaves the peaceful way — to convince the Soviet Union that its occupation of Eastern Europe produces insecurity and trouble for Russia, and that a better solution can be found. Stalin himself described that solution to Churchill, at Yalta. He said that Poland in the past had been the corridor through which Russia's enemies repeatedly had attacked her. The corridor had to be closed, Stalin said, by Poland, "of her own strength." For that reason, he went on, "Poland must be free, independent, and powerful."

If only Stalin had believed in the plain meaning of his own words, the Soviet Union's western borders today would be secure, not insecure. Poland would be at peace with itself. Yalta would be a term of approbation rather than of reproach. Stalin's successors must have said this to them by the Western governments, and repeated again and again. The safety of both East and West depended upon a European security system that rested upon consent. Without consent, nothing is settled, nothing is final, nothing secure.

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And the Danger of Forgetting

By George F. Kennan

George F. Kennan, historian and former ambassador to the Soviet Union, is professor emeritus at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N.J. — The sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union by the Reagan administration are, unfortunately, marked by an extreme vagueness about what the Soviet regime is expected to do to bring about their removal.

One is reluctant to believe that what is wanted is that Moscow should order the government in Warsaw to undo what has been done since Dec. 13 and to restore the status quo ante, because such exhortation of authority by Moscow over Warsaw is precisely what we profess to deplore.

One can only assume that what is wanted is that the Soviet government should take a detached attitude toward events in Poland and permit the situation there to find its own level, whatever the consequences for Poland's form of government or that country's international position.

This, however, would be a drastic demand. It would reach to the very foundation of the de facto division of Europe that has existed since World War II. This division itself was a product of the war.

It was Nazi military success that first destroyed the prewar status quo of Eastern Europe. Then it was the Nazis' military failure that, to the applause of the Western Allies, drew Soviet military and political power into the resulting vacuum and established it there, where it has remained ever since. And it was the memory of the grievous injury done the Soviet Union by the Germans while they were fighting in that country that caused the So-

viet regime to consider it vital to its security to retain ultimate control over at least the eastern third of Germany and all intervening territory to ensure that Russia would not again be confronted by a rearmed and united Germany, possibly allied — this time — with the United States.

This, in essence, was the origin of the Soviet Union's interest in Poland as we have known it over these past 35 years.

To date, the Soviet Union has not intervened with its own military forces. It was not the unending series of high-level warnings from Washington that motivated this restraint.

One may assume that the only development that could drive the Russians to so drastic a step would be further degeneration of the Polish situation to a point where they saw their entire military and political hegemony in Eastern and Central Europe, including eastern Germany, being undermined, to the great detriment of their prestige and possibility of the internal stability of the Soviet Union itself. If they saw this happening, there is no telling what they would do.

If, on the other hand, they avert these and other dangers of an over-anxious Soviet interest in the Polish political scene, then we must be willing to address ourselves to the Kremlin's basic strategic stake in the Eastern and Central European region. To do this, we would have to be prepared to re-examine the very terms on which the division of the Continent has operated over the past 35 years.

This would mean, at the outset, soundings and discussions to ascertain just what assurances Moscow would require and what safeguards would have to be provided to compensate for the loss of

Some Signs of Hope For Indian Economy

By Jonathan Power

NEW DELHI — India has approximately the same population as the continents of Africa and South America combined. If the Indian economy can be sorted out, then the whole complexion of the developing world will be changed. If India — the world's 15th poorest country and the second most populated — progresses, the Third World will change its spots. And that, in fact, looks as if it might be happening.

The emphasis must still be on the might. India has had short periods of rapid economic progress before, only to run headlong into the hands of bureaucracy, inefficiency and protectionism. Moreover, like so many developing countries, while weathering the first world oil price rise in 1974, it has found the second one that followed on the heels of the Iranian revolution much more difficult to swallow.

Not only has it a very serious balance of payments problem that its new-found self-sufficiency in food makes hardly a dent in, but markets in the industrialized world are contracting just when India is mentally preparing to engage in a major export drive.

Watersheds

If the "might be" becomes "is" and India does begin its economic takeoff, historians looking back will probably mark two watersheds. One will be the massive \$5.7-billion loan from the International Monetary Fund, that was approved toward the end of last year. The second will be the growing success of the Green Revolution, which made it possible for India to get away without importing grain even when the monsoon badly failed in 1979-80.

India's agriculture has been steadily improving for 30 years. During the last 50 years of the British Raj, food production increased by only 0.3 percent a year, but since 1950 it has increased at 3 percent a year. At first the increase came from putting more land under the plow. Since the mid-1960s it has come from higher productivity, not least the Green Revolution — the use of new seeds together with large doses of irrigation, fertilizer and pesticides.

The majority of observers feel that India's agricultural progress is here to stay, although at the moment its dramatic leap forward is confined principally to one small state, Punjab. The rest of India has been slow to imitate Punjab, although there are healthy signs that the continuous priority that the government has paid to agricultural research and education is beginning to pay off. Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa, all highly populated states, are beginning to follow Punjab's example.

The social problems that the Green Revolution brought appear to be falling into place. At first it was the wealthier and better educated farmers who adopted the new technology. They began to buy out or push aside the small

farmers. Today, small farmers are better organized, less beholden to the money lenders and to corrupt marketing systems and more able to hold their own.

Future progress will depend on a massive extension of irrigation, credit, technical advice, the introduction of seeds that can make do with less moisture, and, not least, land reform, the nettles that successive Indian prime ministers have failed to grasp.

Redistribution will not mean hopelessly small farms. Surplus land is there for the taking if only the government would brave the storm. Without it, population growth will push up the number of the landless faster than the agricultural economy can absorb them into productive jobs.

Agriculture's success only serves to highlight industry's failure — which brings us to the IMF loan. The economic reforms introduced by India, the necessary prelude to such a large loan, if they really are the beginning of a quantum unwinding on India's reels of red tape, could usher in a new era of industrial growth.

For years the industrial growth rate has been slowing. The cities have not been able to absorb a significant slice of India's growing population. India has made nearly every mistake in the book: It has been capital intensive, cosseted by protectionist barriers, over-regulated and hostile to the competition of outside capitalists who might wish to invest. Other Asian industrial economies — such as Malaysia or South Korea, whose policies are the reverse of these — have boomed while India has slumped.

Full Swing

Fortunately, over the last five years the message has begun to percolate through. The liberalization of the economy begun in the last year of Indira Gandhi's emergency rule and continued under the government of Morarji Desai seems to be in full swing, thanks to the IMF loan.

Import barriers are being lowered, subsidies are being reduced and the private sector is being effectively encouraged. At the same time Mrs. Gandhi's government has been taking aim at some of India's long-standing bottlenecks — electric power, shortages, and inefficient railways and ports.

Already this is producing dividends. Industrial growth is estimated to have increased by 8 percent last year, double the previous year's rate. The cynics say this new air of realism could be blown away with the next monsoon — that the traditional vested interests of the bureaucracy will reassert themselves, especially if, because of the world recession, export markets do not open up. It would be nice to think they are wrong.

The writer is editorial adviser to the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues.

Letters

Inconvenience

On the Polish question, William F. Buckley Jr. writes (JHT, Dec. 23): "What have we got, this side of atom bombs? Well, we have an affinity for human rights" — as if it were another William F. Buckley Jr. who only weeks ago was attacking the integrity of Jacobo Timerman for exposing the junta's atrocities in Argentina. Buckley tried in fact to use Simon Wiesenthal to discredit Timerman, until Wiesenthal exposed Buckley's maneuver. What John Leonard wrote about it bears repeating: "Buckley (and Irving Kristol) were just as inconvenienced by Timerman as Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir were inconvenienced by Andre Gide or Arthur Koestler or Albert Camus."

No, Mr. Buckley, the rape of Poland by the Polish Pinocchio is not for you to handle. You belong with Brezhnev in the camp of one-sided concern. There is only one force that makes the Soviet Union squirm, and it is made up of those whose opposition to right-wing tyranny is unequivocal.

DAVID WINGATE PIKE.

Travel Goblins

I much enjoyed reading Drew Middleton's article "The Ghosts of Travel's Past" (JHT Dec. 28), especially as I traveled from London to Paris on the night of Dec. 27-28 under very different circumstances.

During the day, train and hovercraft or boat travel between the two cities is pleasant; at night the ghosts of long-dead trains reappear, to remind unfortunate travelers of early 19th-century conditions. I cannot complain of overcrowding on this particular night, for this seemed to be the only service offered on Dec. 27 from London; the many passengers were inserted into filthy and worn-out rolling stock on both sides of the Channel, and had to join the ship along an endless corridor which took over an hour to traverse. There were no through car-

riages, and no officials to quiet painfully loud songs in a restricted space. The boat reached Dunkirk at 3 a.m. French time. A train appeared after a wait of about half an hour, but did not leave till 5 a.m. Exhausted travelers finally reached Paris at 8.45.

In the name of what economy is this hideous inconvenience inflicted upon people who could formerly enter a railway carriage in London and leave it in Paris, vice versa? They can still do this between Paris and Stockholm, with three separate ferry crossings. And why does this journey take 12 hours, via Dunkirk, rather than seven via Calais or Boulogne?

ROSALIND MAZZAWL.

Paris.

New Management

It is worth pausing to take note that the United Nations enters 1982 under new management. The election of Javier Perez de Cuellar of Peru as secretary-general, breaking the deadlock vote, provides encouraging evidence that the international community was not disposed to allow the UN to remain muddled.

Can it be that, having scraped rock bottom, the UN under fresh leadership will now begin the long haul upward? Let us make that assumption and accelerate the process by reaffirming our faith in the organization.

JULIAN BEHRSTOCK.

Paris.

Polish Connection?

Philip Geyelin, in "Experts' options for Poland: Grim, Grimmer or Grimmer?" (JHT Dec. 22) states: "It is Petrov's view that Solidarity had been disintegrating all through the slow takeover of militants who were forcing Walesa's hand."

Is it not possible that the so-called "militants" had a rather stronger connection to the government than either Solidarity or Walesa might imagine?

DAVID NORRIS-SMITH.

Coburg, West Germany.

China Looks to New Enterprises to Ease Unemployment Among Urban Youths

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

SHANGHAI — If there is enough for her to do, Sun Fang goes each weekday to a small backroom workshop to sit with other young women around a cramped table assembling plastic toy automobiles under the harsh glare of a fluorescent light.

The pay of \$35 a month is decent by Chinese standards. But the work is tedious and, worse, it is temporary for Miss Sun, a 23-year-old who has been unable to find a permanent job since leaving school in 1976.

Miss Sun was supposed to join more than 1 million other young people from Shanghai who were sent to work in the countryside during the Cultural Revolution, but her parents did not want her to go. Those young people who were allowed to return got first priority in employment. Now the emphasis has shifted to those who have left school since 1978, so Miss Sun has been overlooked.

"Whether she gets something depends on the future of her country," said Zhang Minheng, an official of the neighborhood committee of Yuyuan, where Miss Sun's family lives.

The youth employment problems of Yuyuan, a densely populated neighborhood in cen-

tral Shanghai, are typical of those in most Chinese cities today. According to the Liberation Daily newspaper, Shanghai, China's largest city with an estimated population of at least 10 million, has found jobs for nearly 1.2 million young people in the past five years.

But even with its work force swollen to about 4.5 million, Shanghai still has an estimated 150,000 young people waiting for employment.

Although the government in Peking has reported that 29 million Chinese have found jobs since 1977, providing work for everyone has proved virtually impossible. Last month, in a major change of policy, the government issued a directive advising the people that it no longer guaranteed them a job and encouraging more of them to create private businesses.

But most young Chinese have grown up anticipating the security of a state or collective job where they would receive a living wage no matter how poorly or erratically they performed. The prospect of tending for themselves without tenure, medical insurance or an eventual pension is frightening, not least because private enterprise was still officially disparaged a few years ago as "the tail of capitalism."

"Today among young people, there is a mistaken notion that a job in a state or collective

enterprise is like having an iron rice bowl," said Mr. Zhang. "They still prefer this, so it is a hard situation for the neighborhood committee to resolve. Young people like Miss Sun don't consider that they have a job if they don't have the iron rice bowl."

Miss Sun said, "Of course I would like to work in the older enterprises, but it isn't possible."

China's universities and higher technical schools can accommodate only 1 in 25 young Chinese people, so the rest are thrown into the job market once they leave school. Economic planners tend to feel that there will never be enough work for them unless more new kinds of jobs are created.

Advantages Cited

The government's drive to orient economic production away from conventional heavy industry and toward light industry is intended to raise living standards by providing more and better consumer goods, but it could also improve urban job prospects, according to some economists.

The People's Daily newspaper estimated last month that for every 1 million yuan (about \$380,000) in fixed assets, a light industrial enterprise could absorb 257 workers, while a heavy industrial one could absorb only 94.

Commercial and service trades, which are comparatively underused in China, could accommodate 800 to 1,000 workers for every 1 million yuan invested, People's Daily reported.

China's urban employment problems were exacerbated by the chaos of the Cultural Revolution, when 1.1 million youths from Shanghai alone were sent off to work in rural areas. About 415,000 of these were officially allowed to return to Shanghai, according to Mr. Zhang. Because they were older and more militant, the municipality tried to placate them by offering them the first jobs that became available.

Even so, Shanghai, like other Chinese cities, has experienced a rise in crime and other ills often attributed to the frustrations of unemployment. Thousands of Shanghai youths who came home illegally from the countryside were persuaded to return to the remote provinces of Xinjiang in the west and Heilongjiang in the northeast after Shanghai authorities denied them housing and food coupons as well as jobs. Others are believed to be still hiding in the city, unwilling to go back to the harsher rural life.

The employment situation in Yuyuan, a neighborhood with 12,000 households, was described by Mr. Zhang as "about average" for Shanghai. Since 1978, he said, 2,687 of 3,002 jobless young people — including 1,531 al-

lowed back from the countryside — have found work. Of those who are employed by state and collectively run enterprises, 283 inherited blue-collar jobs from their retiring parents, a common practice in China.

Local Effort

The neighborhood committee, which is the lowest unit of local government, has set up garment workshops to provide employment for 40 young people. Others have found temporary jobs assembling toys or making paper bags for fruit.

Five neighborhood youths have opened their own businesses, such as bicycle repairing and tailoring. Last October, Shanghai's deputy mayor, Pei Xianbai, urged that more unemployed young people start businesses to provide services that the city needed. Mr. Pei promised that the city would help work out voluntary plans for welfare insurance and pensions. The Chinese news agency said that there were now 12,800 private businessmen in Shanghai — far fewer than the 100,000 in 1957 — but that only 4 percent of them were young people.

School leavers generally spend at least a year before finding work, and even with a temporary job the wait can be discouraging. Ling Liande, who finished high school in 1980, said

that he earned about \$33 a month by rising at 5 a.m. to deliver newspapers for three hours a day. He said, "I'm fond of calligraphy so I practice every day, because I want to get a job in which my calligraphy is used."

One factor daunting young Chinese is that once they get a steady job they are normally not allowed to change if they do not like it. Mr. Zhang cited the case of a neighborhood youth who decided to become a street cleaner but changed his mind when the post was offered to him. The young man had to wait another two years before his father retired and passed on his own job.

Local Output Increases

SHANGHAI (Reuters) — Shanghai accounted for nearly 13 percent of national production and more than a quarter of the country's exports last year, the Chinese news agency reported.

Industrial output rose 3.2 percent to 64.7 billion yuan (\$37 billion), exceeding the official target of 3 percent, while exports rose 15 percent to 8.5 billion yuan.

Shanghai's revenues rose 3.1 percent to about \$10 billion, a major portion of the country's total income, the agency said.

Constitution Writers In Turkey Debating Presidential Powers

By Marvin Howe
New York Times Service

ANKARA — A consultative assembly that is working on a constitution for Turkey is reported to be debating how powerful the president should be.

Sources close to the assembly say there is agreement on having a parliament. At issue, they say, is whether the president should be a strong one, on the French model, or should have only somewhat greater powers than the largely figurehead one Turkey had before the military coup of Sept. 12, 1980.

The military rulers of the National Security Council, however, will have the final say on the constitution before it is submitted to a referendum. Military leaders and some businessmen are reported to favor a strong presidency selected by direct popular election in a two-party political system.

Gen. Kenan Evren, the military head of state, announced in his New Year's message that the timetable for the return to democracy depended on how quickly the assembly completed its work. If a draft constitution were ready by the end of the summer, he said, an election could be held by the spring of 1983.

The chairman of the assembly's Constitutional Commission, Orhan Aldikacti, said he did not know when the constitution would be ready but pledged that his group would work "as fast as humanly possible."

Intellectuals Voice Concern

Meanwhile, intellectuals are expressing their concern over major legislation being drafted by the military government.

A professor said the other day that in most countries a constitution comes first and laws are then passed in accordance with it. But, he said, Turkey seems "to be witnessing the reverse."

The military has adopted laws changing the university system and revising the appointment of judges, and the commission apparently will have to consider those measures in drafting the constitution.

This week, Minister of Justice Cevdet Metin announced that laws increasing penalties for crimes against the state had been submitted to the consultative as-

sembly. The present criminal code provides for a maximum of 15 years prison for "attempting to overthrow the social or economic order of the state."

Outside Views

The justice minister said the new bill, which is aimed at the outlawed Communist Party, had been prepared because "present punishments are not severe enough to meet the needs of the day." He did not specify how severe they should be.

The assembly is seeking the views of 50 organizations around the country on what form the constitution should take.

Mr. Aldikacti announced last month that his group would consult the former political parties disbanded by the junta "if necessary." Such consultations, however, have not occurred.

French System

His offer was widely applauded by the Turkish press, but it provoked a strong rebuttal from an assembly member, Ertugrul Alati, who appeared to be speaking for the military rulers.

"We have nothing to learn from these people," he declared. He also accused Mr. Aldikacti of violating his secrecy and called for an investigation.

Fuat Agur, another assembly member, who is believed to reflect the thinking of key military leaders, said a few days ago that the new constitution should set up a "presidential system close to that in France" and a one-chamber parliament.

He also suggested that what he called a national council or a republican council be set up under the head of state and consist of the members of the junta, the armed forces commanders and chief of general staff, the premier and the leader of the opposition. He proposed that the decisions of such a council be binding.

However, 23 members of Ankara University's political science and law departments, which were influential in drafting the 1960 constitution, opposed a strong president and favored a parliamentary system with a largely figurehead chief of state. They reported their views to the consultative assembly.



DOLPHINS STRANDED — About 150 dolphins beached themselves on the Japanese island of Kyushu. Although volunteers pushed many back into the sea, high waves Thursday returned most of the weakened animals to the beach. Authorities said 122 dolphins died.

Father of Missing Man Again Accuses Marcos

New York Times Service

MANILA — The mystery surrounding the disappearance of a prominent athlete after dining with a daughter of President Ferdinand E. Marcos has entered its second week, with the father of the missing man again accusing the Philippine leader of involvement.

Ricardo Manotoc, a Manila real estate agent, has repeated charges that his 32-year-old son, Tommy, was "possibly being held captive" for having secretly married Imee Marcos, 26, in the United States in December, after divorcing his first wife in the Dominican Republic in October.

The father's charge, made in an interview on Tuesday, followed a statement by Mr. Marcos over the weekend that Tommy Manotoc presented no problem to the presidential family since he was still the husband of Aurora Pijuan, a former international beauty contest winner whom he married in 1971. Divorces are not recognized in this predominantly Roman Catholic country.

Mr. Marcos denounced the "dis-

turbing statements" made by the Manotoc family "insinuating the involvement of the president and his family in the case." Declaring that government intelligence sources had determined that Tommy Manotoc had been kidnapped by subversives, the president announced that he had ordered all Philippine military commands to undertake a full-scale search.

Tommy Manotoc, a leading amateur golfer and professional basketball coach, was last seen on Dec. 29, dining with Miss Marcos at a Manila restaurant.

Marcos Family Blamed

His parents immediately blamed the Marcos family for the disappearance, saying the president and his wife had opposed the marriage of their daughter, a former Princeton University student, to Tommy Manotoc in a civil ceremony at Arlington, Va., on Dec. 4. The marriage records there show that he obtained a divorce from his first wife in the Dominican Republic on Oct. 27.

The initial statements by the

Manotoc family were denied on Jan. 1 by a presidential spokesman who said there had been no marriage, no opposition by Mr. and Mrs. Marcos to the couple's relationship and no government involvement in Mr. Manotoc's disappearance.

Government investigators subsequently charged in statements to local reporters that the disappearance could be a plot to embarrass the Marcos government.

They said the missing man's mother was related through marriage to two Philippine opposition leaders now in the United States. The exiles are Raul S. Manglapus, a former foreign minister who heads the Movement for a Free Philippines, and Eugenio Lopez Jr., a former newspaper publisher who had been accused of plotting to assassinate Mr. Marcos.

Since Tommy Manotoc disappeared, his family has received one note and two telephone calls from persons identifying themselves as the kidnappers. The second call came Tuesday, and Ricardo Manotoc said that like the other

communications, it appeared to be a hoax.

He said the caller spoke in Tagalog, the national language, and said only that second ransom note was coming. The first note, also in Tagalog, came last Saturday, he said, and was supposed to have been written by his missing son. But Ricardo Manotoc said Tommy always wrote only in English or Spanish, which are also widely spoken in the Philippines. In addition, the father said, the signature was clearly a fake.

In supporting his charges of presidential involvement in the disappearance, Mr. Manotoc said the government mentioned the first note in a statement issued on Saturday, hours before the communication was received.

According to the Manotocs, the president and later Imee Marcos had requested that they not talk to anyone about the disappearance. The family members said they had complied initially but decided after two days that their silence was not helping.

Executed Baha'is Were Spies, Iran's Chief Justice Says

Reuters

LONDON — Chief Justice Musavi Ardebili confirmed Thursday the execution last month of eight leaders of the Baha'is religion in Iran, but he said they had been convicted of spying.

Commenting on allegations by exiled members of the faith in the West that the leaders had been killed because of their religious beliefs, Ayatollah Ardebili said, "No body in Iran is executed for his religion or beliefs. These people had been found guilty of spying for foreign countries."

Dozens of Baha'is have been executed since the revolution, convicted mainly of spying for Israel.

The Islamic regime has asked government employees to state their religious, or move some Iranians say is aimed at removing members of Baha'is from their jobs. "If somebody gave false information concerning his religious background, he would risk the danger of being identified and executed," a civil servant contacted from London said.

Senegal Goes Its Own Way With a Multiparty Democracy

By Thomas Kamm
International Herald Tribune

DAKAR, Senegal — On a continent where military or one-party rule is prevalent and democracy has been described as a "luxurious pastime" that Africa could not afford, Senegal has adopted a multiparty political system that has made it one of the region's liveliest democracies.

In doing so, Senegal is running counter to a trend toward authoritarianism in West Africa that began in 1979 in Liberia and Upper Volta, where military coups deposed multiparty systems. Another coup occurred last week when Jerry J. Rawlings overthrew the elected government of President Hilla Limann in Ghana and banned political parties.

Since President Abdou Diouf announced last April the legalization of all parties except those that identified with an ethnic group, a religion, a race, a region or a sex, 11 parties ranging from conservative to Communist have been officially recognized and at least two more are awaiting authorization. Senegal already had a multipar-

ty system under President Leopold Senghor, who resigned in December, but only four parties were authorized. They were required to embrace specific ideologies defined by Mr. Senghor.

Opposition View

While they hail the establishment of an unlimited multiparty system as "a victory for democratic forces," leaders of the existing parties said the legalization was a cynical move by the government to divide the opposition and consolidate the ruling Socialist Party's hold on power while giving it a democratic image abroad.

The government says it is motivated by more generous intentions. "The multiparty system is for us an irreversible phenomenon," Mr. Diouf said in a recent interview. "Our will is that the Senegalese people be able to express diverse opinions within the framework of legally constituted parties."

Paradoxically, Western diplomats say the legalization of political parties has quieted, if not silenced, the opposition. By granting

the parties the legal status that they had long been seeking and acting on some of their main demands, Mr. Diouf has "cut the ground from under the opposition's feet," a French diplomat said.

"He knew that he was going to have to take unpopular economic measures, so he had to secure the opposition's assent," the diplomat said. "He played the political truce against economic measures."

Elections in 1983

Elections are not scheduled until 1983, and political analysts said they could not yet assess the strength of the Senegalese parties. But diplomats said that, rather than strengthening the opposition, the Socialist Party's hold on power had been consolidated by this "divide-and-rule" tactic.

"The Socialist Party is strong enough to dominate in the foreseeable future," a Western diplomat said. None of the parties appears able to match the Socialists and only three of them are led by politicians of national stature, diplomats say.

The Parti Démocratique Sénégalais, which has a strong following in rural areas, is a non-Marxist leftist party that says it wants to reduce the "cripping social inequalities" and make Senegal truly independent.

"We want the decision center to be Dakar and not Paris," said Fara N'Diaye, the national coordinator, referring to France's preponderant role in the economy.

On paper, the PDS is the largest opposition party, with 14 deputies in the 100-seat National Assembly. But it has been losing ground since the government accused it in September of sending members to Libya for "training in the handling of explosives," and of importing arms from Libya. A number of militants have been arrested, and four deputies have left the party.

Nationalist Party

Another party, the highly nationalistic Rassemblement National Démocratique, has called for a complete change in the country's economic structure, which it says is dominated by France. However, there is some speculation that a wing of the party may join the So-

cialist Party if it feels it is moving in the right direction.

The Mouvement Démocratique Populaire, which believes in Socialist self-management based on the traditional African sense of community, is headed by Mamadou Dia, Mr. Senghor's vice president during Senegal's first two years of independence. Accused of involvement in a plot to overthrow Mr. Senghor in 1962, he was imprisoned for 12 years.

"The government is Socialist only in name," he said in an interview. "We have turned our backs on Socialism since 1962." He denounced Senegal's "neo-colonial" situation and called for the withdrawal of French troops.

The influence of the remaining parties is viewed by diplomats and politicians as minimal.

While most of the parties are in agreement on many issues, they are divided mostly by "personal quarrels," according to a French diplomat. However, they all see the need for an alliance. "If the opposition wants to have an impact, it will be obliged to constitute a bloc to face the ruling party," said Mr. N'Diaye.

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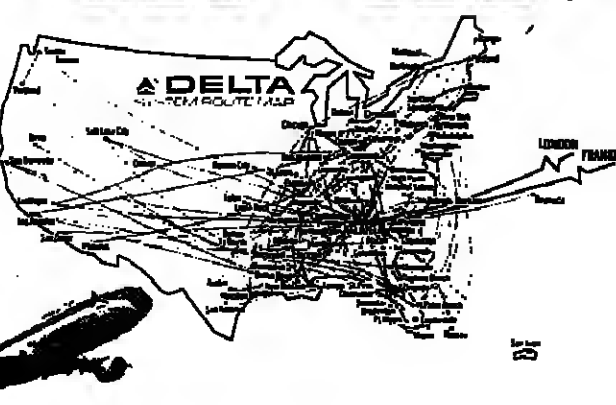
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U.S. Unions at Critical Juncture

By William Scrin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. labor unions are heading into negotiations on contracts — estimated to cover 4.5 million workers — against a backdrop of high unemployment, continuing recession and wide industry demands for labor cost concessions.

Concessions are occurring not only in the automobile and trucking industries but also in steel, rubber, airlines, rail transportation and other industries. Experts expect concessions to bring a transfer of millions of dollars from employees to employers, a situation that has not occurred since labor-management contract bargaining became a formal institution in the 1930s and 1940s.

Harley Shaiken, a labor specialist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said the United States was seeing a change in the whole structure of collective bargaining.

IBW Contract

At the same time, a fundamental restructuring of the U.S. economy and its workplace is placing additional burdens on the labor movement. Employment in established industries is being reduced; new, nonunion jobs are being created and production is being sent abroad.

Labor's response to this tangle of demands, labor authorities say, may go far in determining the future power of the movement.

On Monday, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters resumed negotiations with truckers in Chicago, attempting to reach a new agreement covering 300,000 truck drivers. People involved on both sides of the talks have said they expect major union concessions, with truckers receiving only moderate wage increases.

Thursday night was the deadline for the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union to reach a contract agreement covering 55,000 oil industry workers.

The union represents perhaps 50 to 60 percent of the work force of the petroleum industry. Without much wider representation in this highly automated industry, the union will find it difficult to extract large gains or to win a strike. The companies, as is the case in other industries with automated equipment and the use of supervisory workers, can easily continue much of their operations.

On Friday, General Motors and Ford councils of the United Automobile Workers will meet in Chicago to decide whether to reopen contracts with the two auto makers. Never in the union's history, which dates to the 1930s, have contracts been reopened to grant concessions to GM or Ford.

In addition, contracts are to be negotiated this year in the clothing, rubber, hospital, electrical, food processing, farm implement and agriculture industries.

But there are other problems as well. In December, the United Steelworkers of America lost an

These are "alarming signs of the growth of corporate power and increased employer resistance to unionism..."

important battle to organize workers at 14 plants, including large ones in the South owned by Du Pont, a target of trade union organizers for decades.

In the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1980, according to the National Labor Relations Board, unions won just 45.7 percent of their organizational elections.

Moreover, President Reagan appears to have won widespread public support for his firm handling of the strike by air traffic controllers.

Many business people and some economists believe unions have exercised excessive power at the bargaining table and, by driving labor

costs up, have brought intolerable cost burdens to U.S. companies. The unions reply the labor movement cannot be blamed for economic forces at work or management mistakes.

"I am often fascinated by the glib speculations on labor's future that enliven some journals," Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, said recently. He said there was a tendency "to see in labor's defeats evidence of labor's weaknesses rather than alarming signs of the growth of corporate power and increased employer resistance to unionism, signs which should trouble a democratic, pluralistic society."

"It is not only the labor movement that has a problem" in the decline of manufacturing jobs, he said. All of society "needs to be alerted to the dangers inherent in the erosion of the nation's industrial base."

Jack Golodner, director of the AFL-CIO's public employee department, says almost all U.S. workers, except public sector engineers and scientists, have demonstrated that they believe in collective action to attack workplace problems. He predicts union or-



Lane Kirkland

ganization will rise, even among professional workers.

But labor experts, some in the labor movement and some who observe the movement from outside, wonder whether labor has the expertise and creativity to respond to the challenges it faces.

Robert Schrank, a specialist in work and labor issues who was formerly with the Ford Foundation, said the unions were "not bold, not creative."

"They are dreaming that everything will go back the way it was," he said. "But that is a dream. That never happens. It never will. That's nostalgia."

Airline Pay Cut

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Western Airlines has reached tentative agreement on a 10-percent wage cut for pilots and flight attendants aimed at easing its struggle with millions of dollars in losses, the Los Angeles Times reported Thursday.

The Air Line Pilots Association agreed to the reduction that could save \$16.8 million a year, the Times said. Western's 1,850 flight attendants still must approve the wage cut tentatively approved by the Association of Flight Attendants.

West German Jobless Rate Hits 7.3%; Gloom Deepens

By Paul Taylor

Reuters

BONN — Unemployment in West Germany jumped sharply last month to the highest December figure since 1954 and there was no sign of Western Europe's most powerful economy coming out of recession, according to official figures published Thursday.

The number out of work rose more than 200,000 to 1.7 million, or 7.3 percent of the workforce compared with 6.4 percent in November.

Federal Labor Office president Josef Stiglitz said there was no sign of an economic upturn that could reverse the unemployment trend, although a survey released Wednesday by the European Economic Community Commission suggesting that the EEC may be starting to emerge from recession.

Economy Shrinks

Other economic indicators released Thursday confirmed Mr. Stiglitz's view. The Federal Statistics Office issued provisional data showing that the West German economy contracted 0.3 percent in real terms last year.

Industrial production fell by 0.9 percent in November while incoming orders for West German industry showed a meager one-percent increase that month.

The figures highlighted a picture of shrinking domestic demand with orders from abroad, up four percent in November, entirely responsible for the slight overall rise. The 0.3-percent decline in gross national product — the total value of goods and services — followed growth of 1.8 percent in 1979.

Government advisers expect a return to one-percent growth this year but one of the country's five main independent economic research institutes has forecast that the recession will last through 1982.

The EEC said last month that the number of people out of work in the 10-nation community had risen to 10 million, or nine percent of the workforce, with West Germany showing the fastest rate of increase. And Mr. Stiglitz said recently that unemployment would soon top the two-million level if bad weather continued to depress the building sector.

The gloomy outlook will likely increase pressure from the trade unions to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party for urgent government measures to boost the economy and create jobs. Mr. Schmidt has said the government would consider moves to boost the economy and create jobs.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

5 Firms Agree to North Sea Pipeline Link

GLASGOW — British National Oil Corp., British Petroleum and Conoco have reached agreement with Shell U.K. and Esso Petroleum to link their northern gas pipeline into the FLAG System, a BNOOC spokesman said Thursday.

Under the agreement, a £100 million pipeline due to be commissioned in August, 1983, will feed gas from BP's Magnus Field, Conoco's Murchison Field and BNOOC's Thistle Field into Shell and Esso's jointly developed FLAG (Far-North Liquids and Associated Gas System) for piping to St. Fergus, Scotland, the spokesman said.

EEC Fines AEG on Competition Violations

BRUSSELS — The EEC Commission Thursday fined the West German electrical firm AEG-Telefunken 1 million European currency units (\$1.1 million) for violating competition rules.

In imposing the fine, the commission said that between 1976 and 1980 AEG fixed the prices of its products, particularly its television sets, by restricting the access of some retailers to its distribution network.

It said the company gave the commission details of its distribution system in 1973 but later introduced extra conditions to exclude retailers.

Two W. German Firms Win Saudi Contract

BONN — Held and Franke and Krupp Polyplus have won a contract worth approximately 715 million Deutsche marks from the Saudi-Kuwait Cement Co. to build a cement plant near Jubail, Saudi Arabia, a Held and Franke spokesman said Thursday.

He said construction of the plant, which is to have a daily production capacity of 7,700 tons, will begin in February and take three years.

Placid Sells Oil Properties to Petro-Lewis

DALLAS — Placid Oil said Thursday that it signed a contract to sell certain U.S. oil and natural gas properties to Petro-Lewis for about \$347 million in cash.

Placid, owned by the Hunt family of Dallas, also said certain Hunt family interests have agreed to sell their stake in the properties to Petro-Lewis for \$63 million in cash.

Petro-Lewis said from its Denver headquarters that the properties included in the transaction had proved reserves of 28.1 million barrels of oil and 54.3 billion cubic feet of gas as of Jan. 1.

Subsidiary of Swiss Firm in Dumping Case

SAN FRANCISCO — The U.S. subsidiary of a Swiss company is accused in federal court of helping dump Japanese steel on the U.S. market at illegally low prices.

But Herbert Hoffman, special assistant to the U.S. attorney, said VSL Corp. of Los Gatos is cooperating in the investigation and he said a plea-bargain agreement would be submitted Friday to U.S. District Judge Marilyn Hall Patel.

The criminal complaint filed Wednesday accuses VSL, a subsidiary of Losinger of Berne, Switzerland, with aiding and abetting the import of steel by Mitsui's U.S. subsidiary into the country at illegal prices.

Bache Delays Public Issue of DeLorean Stock

NEW YORK — Bache Halsey Stuart Shields, as managing underwriter, has postponed at the last minute a proposed public offering of 1 million shares of stock to DeLorean Motors. Bache said too many new issues were having trouble for the DeLorean issue to have a chance.

No new issue date was indicated. Company founder John DeLorean complained Wednesday that his company was being treated with the same brush as the Detroit companies even though it earned \$3.7 million in the quarter ended Aug. 31 and 4,600 of his \$25,000 sports cars made in Northern Ireland were sold in the last half of 1981.

U.S. Steel Takes Control of Marathon

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. Steel Corp. took control of Marathon Oil Co. on Thursday following the rejection by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger of a last-ditch plea by Mobil to halt the takeover, the second most expensive in U.S. corporate history.

Mobil wanted Justice Burger to freeze the deal until the full Supreme Court considered Mnbil's

formal appeal of a lower court antitrust ruling that blocked its own \$6.5-billion bid for Marathon.

U.S. Steel announced that it had purchased 30 million Marathon shares, or 51 percent of Marathon's common stock, under the terms of \$6.15-billion takeover.

Because the steelmaker's cash offer attracted 21 million more Marathon shares than it wanted, U.S. Steel will buy about \$8 of each 100 shares tendered. The rest will be accepted after a merger of the two companies, in exchange for U.S. Steel notes currently valued at about \$80 each.

U.S. Steel said Thursday that it planned to issue checks in payment to Marathon stockholders on Monday, and that shares not purchased for cash would be returned shortly afterward.

Even after Justice Burger on Wednesday turned down Mobil's appeal for an emergency restraining order, Mobil could have gone to other justices in order of seniority. However, Justice Burger said he had told other justices of his decision and did not find any "contrary views."

First Boston Corp., which is earning a fee of \$18 million for advising Marathon, was also adviser to Du Pont when the chemical giant last summer took over Conoco for \$7.6 billion in the

largest U.S. corporate takeover. Mobil was the losing suitor in that battle, as well, along with Seagram of Canada.

Mobil spokesman John Flint said the company was studying Justice Burger's ruling and planned no public statement.

Despite its setback, Mobil may not remain silent for long. It has said that if it lost the fight to U.S. Steel, it might yet buy up to 25 percent of U.S. Steel stock as a bargaining chip to pry loose Marathon's U.S. oil reserves.

Udner federal securities laws, Mnbil's 30-day waiting period before it can buy U.S. Steel stock expires Friday unless the Federal Trade Commission requests further data. If such a request is made, Mobil must wait an additional 20 days from the time it supplies the information.

Even so, Wall Street analysts argued that Mobil would face the same antitrust problems in purchasing a major block of U.S. Steel as it did with Marathon.

Some oil industry analysts said they believed that Mobil still wanted to test the government to see how large a merger it would permit within the oil industry and get a definitive court ruling on such mergers.

Long and Costly

However, other analysts said Mobil most likely will resume what it was doing before it went after Conoco and Marathon — buying reserve-rich oil companies, but not the integrated giants.

The battle for Marathon was long and costly for both all three companies.

The takeover fight began last Oct. 30, when Mobil announced it would pay \$86 a share for two-thirds of Marathon's stock in a deal valued at \$5.1 billion.

Marathon rejected the unsolicited offer and sued Mobil in federal court in Cleveland to block the proposal on antitrust grounds. Then on Nov. 19, Marathon announced an agreement with U.S. Steel for \$125 a share.

Mobil later raised its offer to \$126 a share but was unable to surmount a ruling by the Cleveland court that a Mobil-Marathon combination probably would violate antitrust laws by reducing competition in gasoline markets.

The question over went to trial because Mobil had no time to spare in trying to keep up with the legal maneuverings of U.S. Steel.

Stock Prices Close Mixed in Rally

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed on a mixed note Thursday after some late strength pulled the market back from earlier lows.

After falling as much as six points, the Dow Jones industrial average recovered to close up 0.76 points at 861.78.

Declines led advances, around 790 to 630, and volume slipped to 43.41 million shares from 51.51 million Wednesday, indicating Wall Street's continuing concern with the prospects of high budget deficits, which could push up interest rates.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said the market was helped a bit late in the session by bargain hunters and by investors replacing borrowed shares they sold earlier in hopes the market would slide.

Harvey Deutsch of Purcell Graham noted that the afternoon buying was "very selective," centering primarily on blue chip stocks and volume was low, which does not augur well for a rally in the market Friday.

He also said the late uptrend may have been based on Wall Street projections of a drop in the weekly money supply figures, to be announced Friday.

An unexpected gain in the money supply figures announced Monday prompted a 25.78-point loss in the three sessions prior to Thursday. The rise fueled concerns that interest rates may turn higher.

Norman B. Ture, undersecretary of the Treasury for Tax and Eco-

nomie Affairs, warned that further sharp increases in the money supply could boost the prime lending rate to 20 percent or higher by mid-year.

"If the Fed continues expansion at that rate, we could see a prime rate of 20 percent or above by mid-year or fall. And economic recovery will be weak and fragile," he said.

He noted the recent sharp spurt resulted from Federal Reserve's concern that M1-B growth would fall below the Fed's target for 1981.

In a report earlier in the day, the highly regarded National Bureau of Economic Research said the recession began in July, a year after the previous one ended. The NBER said the 12-month recovery from the 1980 recession was the shortest since a 10-month upsurge in 1919.

Meanwhile, supported by higher Eurodollar deposit rates, the dollar improved against major foreign currencies in Western Europe, while the price of gold fell back below \$400 a troy ounce.

Commenting on the swings in the dollar, a senior banker in Frankfurt said, "The market is confused. Nobody knows where interest rates are really moving, and the Fed [U.S. Federal Reserve Board] is not signaling a clear trend either."

The dollar achieved its most pronounced gain against the Swiss franc, which was weakened by indications that the Swiss National Bank would pursue a more expansionary monetary policy this year to brake the franc's appreciation, dealers said.

The Soviet Union was also a seller of dollars, against both Deutsche marks and guilders, they said.

European bullion dealers cited heavy selling in New York overnight Wednesday and by a "very big company" in Europe for gold's weakness. It fell \$4 to close at \$397.50 in London, and dropped \$6 to finish at \$395.50 in Zurich.

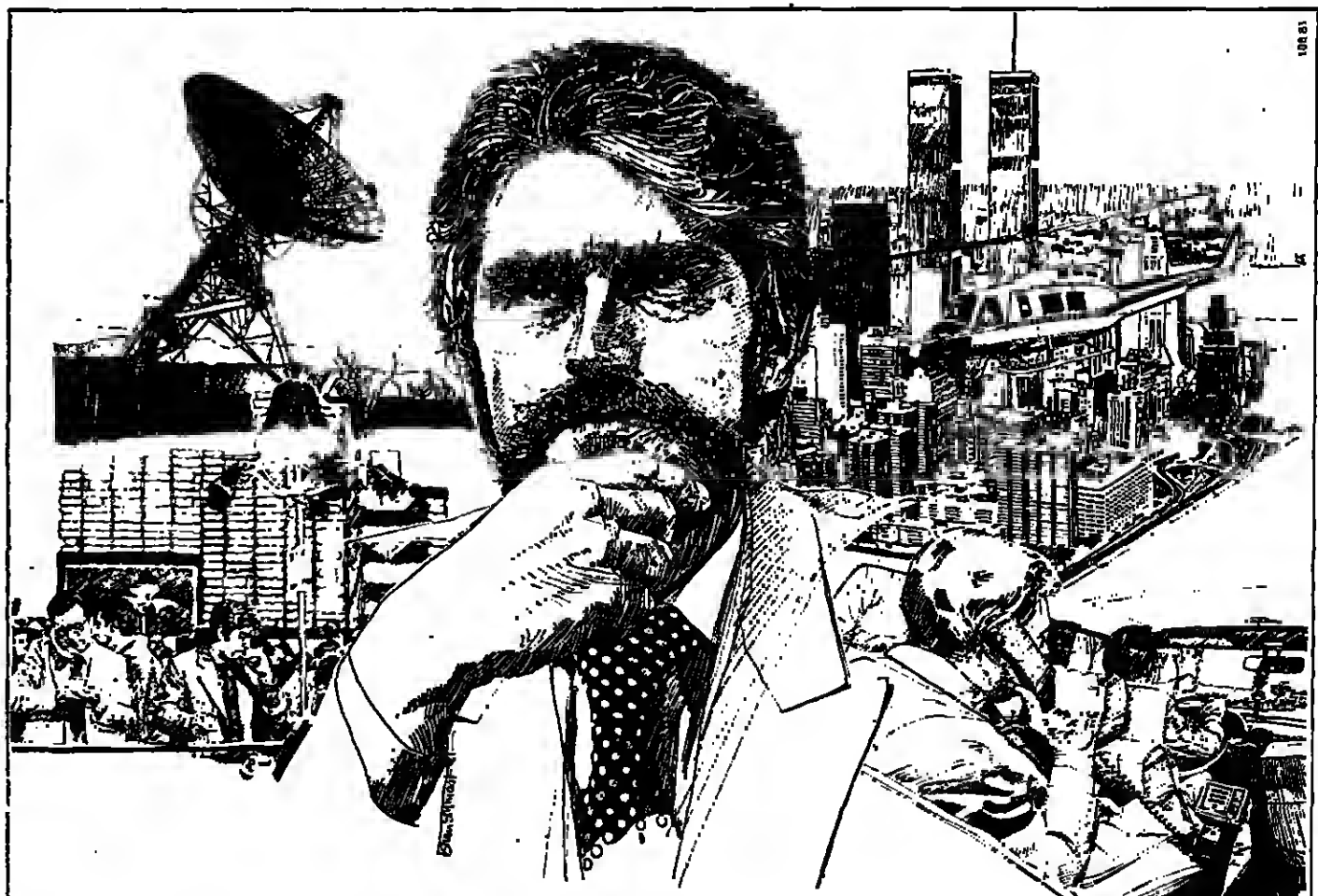
Meanwhile, Moody's Investors Service suspended its Baa 1 credit rating — the highest quality among "medium-grade obligations" — on two nuclear power plants being built in Washington state, citing uncertainty surrounding the fate of the project.

The financially troubled Washington Public Power Supply System has borrowed more than \$2 billion for the construction of its units 4 and 5 to generate electricity for 88 participating utilities.

Moody's also said the service is reviewing its Triple-A rating for the projects of other three units, which are backed, in effect, by a federal agency.

A plan to mothball units 4 and 5 appears in danger of being rejected and the head of the committee representing the utilities sponsoring the projects has said the plants probably will be abandoned.

In Washington, General Dynamics' Electric Boat division was awarded a \$523.7-million contract by the U.S. Navy for construction of a ninth Trident nuclear-powered submarine, the Defense Department said. The Navy, citing lengthy delays and costs overruns, had earlier canceled an option with General Dynamics to build the ninth Trident.



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CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 7, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	IL	Yen	Sc	DK	Sw
Amsterdam	2.482	4.752	10.44	41.1	0.209	6.07	136.4	23.6	23.6
Buenos Aires	25.5	72.85	17.44	4.775	1.78	12.5	21.07	8.24	9.24
Frankfurt	2.52	4.74	10.4	41.1	0.209	6.07	136.4	23.6	23.6
London (to)	1.718	—	4.363	11.02	0.215	7.17	73.74	2.917	14.25
Nassau	121.8	2.016	24.71	23.75	—	47.75	31.39	61.14	14.25
New York	—	1.718	4.363	11.02	0.215	7.17	73.74	2.917	14.25
Paris	5.745	11.02	24.71	23.75	—	47.75	31.39	61.14	14.25
Zurich	1.222	3.808	8.82	31.46	0.172	72.95	14.22	—	24.75
Yen	1.889	1.944	2.456	4.272	1.263	1.287	41.67	1.717	7.778

Dollar Values

	\$	£	DM	FF	IL	Yen	Sc	DK	Sw
Amsterdam	1.729	—	4.363	11.02	0.215	7.17	73.74	2.917	14.25
Buenos Aires	1.047	—	2.456	4.272	1.263	1.287	41.67	1.717	7.778
Frankfurt	0.024	—	0.004	—	—	—	—	—	—
London (to)	0.041	—	0.004	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nassau	0.124	—	0.004	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	0.025	—	0.004	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	0.072	—	0.004	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	0.144	—	0.004	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yen	1.643	—	0.004	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Commercial trans. (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (3) 100 units of 1000. (4) 100 units of 1000.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva, Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. Luxembourg: TDB is now the sixth largest commercial bank in Switzerland.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

12 Month		Case		12 Month		Case	
High	Low	Stk.	Chg.	High	Low	Stk.	Chg.
High	Low	Stk.	Chg.	High	Low	Stk.	Chg.
450	440	100	100	450	440	100	100
440	430	100	100	440	430	100	100
430	420	100	100	430	420	100	100
420	410	100	100	420	410	100	100
410	400	100	100	410	400	100	100
400	390	100	100	400	390	100	100
390	380	100	100	390	380	100	100
380	370	100	100	380	370	100	100
370	360	100	100	370	360	100	100
360	350	100	100	360	350	100	100
350	340	100	100	350	340	100	100
340	330	100	100	340	330	100	100
330	320	100	100	330	320	100	100
320	310	100	100	320	310	100	100
310	300	100	100	310	300	100	100
300	290	100	100	300	290	100	100
290	280	100	100	290	280	100	100
280	270	100	100	280	270	100	100
270	260	100	100	270	260	100	100
260	250	100	100	260	250	100	100
250	240	100	100	250	240	100	100
240	230	100	100	240	230	100	100
230	220	100	100	230	220	100	100
220	210	100	100	220	210	100	100
210	200	100	100	210	200	100	100
200	190	100	100	200	190	100	100
190	180	100	100	190	180	100	100
180	170	100	100	180	170	100	100
170	160	100	100	170	160	100	100
160	150	100	100	160	150	100	100
150	140	100	100	150	140	100	100
140	130	100	100	140	130	100	100
130	120	100	100	130	120	100	100
120	110	100	100	120	110	100	100
110	100	100	100	110	100	100	100
100	90	100	100	100	90	100	100
90	80	100	100	90	80	100	100
80	70	100	100	80	70	100	100
70	60	100	100	70	60	100	100
60	50	100	100	60	50	100	100
50	40	100	100	50	40	100	100
40	30	100	100	40	30	100	100
30	20	100	100	30	20	100	100
20	10	100	100	20	10	100	100
10	0	100	100	10	0	100	100

[illegible][illegible]

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.		Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Feb	93.3	93.3	93.0	93.0	-1.0	Jan					
Mar	93.7	93.7	93.2	93.2	-1.0	Prev. sales 1,677.				93.2	
Apr	94.2	94.2	93.6	93.6	-1.0	Prev day's open in 7,164, off 592.					
May	94.7	94.7	93.9	93.9	-1.0						
Jun	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	GOLD					
Jul	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Feb	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Aug	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Mar	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Sep	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Apr	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Oct	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	May	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Nov	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jun	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Dec	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jul	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jan	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Aug	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Feb	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Sep	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Mar	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Oct	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Apr	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Nov	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
May	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Dec	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jun	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jan	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jul	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Feb	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Aug	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Mar	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Sep	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Apr	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Oct	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	May	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Nov	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jun	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Dec	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jul	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jan	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Aug	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Feb	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Sep	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Mar	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Oct	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Apr	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Nov	75				
May	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Dec	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jun	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jan	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jul	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Feb	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Aug	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Mar	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Sep	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Apr	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Oct	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	May	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Nov	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jun	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Dec	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jul	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jan	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Aug	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Feb	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Sep	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Mar	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Oct	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Apr	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Nov	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
May	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Dec	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jun	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jan	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jul	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Feb	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Aug	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Mar	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Sep	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Apr	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Oct	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	May	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Nov	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jun	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Dec	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jul	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jan	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Aug	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Feb	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Sep	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Mar	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Oct	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Apr	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Nov	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
May	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Dec	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jun	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jan	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jul	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Feb	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Aug	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Mar	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Sep	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Apr	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Oct	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	May	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Nov	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jun	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Dec	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jul	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jan	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Aug	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Feb	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Sep	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Mar	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Oct	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Apr	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Nov	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
May	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Dec	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jun	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jan	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jul	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Feb	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Aug	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Mar	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Sep	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Apr	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Oct	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	May	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Nov	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jun	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Dec	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jul	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jan	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Aug	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Feb	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Sep	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Mar	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Oct	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Apr	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Nov	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
May	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Dec	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jun	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jan	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jul	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Feb	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Aug	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Mar	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Sep	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Apr	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Oct	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	May	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Nov	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jun	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Dec	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jul	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jan	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Aug	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Feb	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Sep	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Mar	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Oct	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Apr	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Nov	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
May	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Dec	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jun	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jan	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jul	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Feb	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Aug	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Mar	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Sep	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Apr	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Oct	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	May	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Nov	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jun	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Dec	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jul	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jan	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Aug	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Feb	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Sep	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Mar	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Oct	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Apr	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Nov	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
May	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Dec	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jun	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jan	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jul	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Feb	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Aug	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Mar	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Sep	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Apr	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Oct	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	May	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Nov	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jun	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Dec	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jul	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jan	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Aug	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Feb	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Sep	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Mar	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Oct	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Apr	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Nov	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
May	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Dec	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jun	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jan	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jul	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Feb	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Aug	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Mar	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Sep	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Apr	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Oct	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	May	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Nov	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jun	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Dec	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.0	-1.0	Jul	75.0	75.0	74.5	74.5	-1.0
Jan	95.0	95.0	94.0	94.							

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Closing prices, Jan. 7, 1982

[illegible]

Crédit Suisse 50-54	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 54-58	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 1984	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 58-62	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 1985	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 62-66	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 1986	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 66-70	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 1987	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 70-74	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 1988	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 74-78	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 1989	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 78-82	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 1990	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 82-86	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 1991	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 86-90	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 1992	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 90-94	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 1993	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 94-98	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 1994	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 98-02	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 1995	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 02-06	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 1996	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 06-10	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 1997	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 10-14	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 1998	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 14-18	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 1999	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 18-22	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2000	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 22-26	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2001	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 26-30	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2002	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 30-34	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2003	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 34-38	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2004	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 38-42	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2005	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 42-46	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2006	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 46-50	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2007	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 50-54	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2008	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 54-58	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2009	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 58-62	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2010	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 62-66	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2011	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 66-70	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2012	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 70-74	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2013	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 74-78	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2014	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 78-82	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2015	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 82-86	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2016	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 86-90	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2017	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 90-94	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2018	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 94-98	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2019	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 98-02	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2020	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 02-06	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2021	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 06-10	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2022	13 12/16	1-18	95
Crédit Suisse 10-14	15 17/16	99 1/2	100%	Alfa 10-18 2023	13 12/16	1-18	95</

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We inform the bondholders that the redemption instalment of FF 37,500,000, nominal due February 10, 1982, has been satisfied by purchase of FF 23,480,000, nominal bonds and by the drawing for redemption of the undermentioned bonds amounting to FF 14,020,000, on December 21, 1981, in Luxembourg, in the presence of an "Huissier".

The bonds will be reimbursed at par on February 10, 1982 coupon due February 10, 1983 and followings attached, according to the modalities of payment on the reverse of the bonds.

The numbers of such drawn bonds are as follows: 19,809 incl. to 22,612 incl.

The following bonds previously called for redemption have not yet been presented for payment:

N ^{os} 11.544 to 11.545	12.446 to 12.448	13.546 to 13.562
N ^{os} 11.557	12.450	13.565 to 13.568
N ^{os} 11.568 to 11.570	12.454 to 12.456	13.583 to 13.584
N ^{os} 11.582 to 11.584	12.464 to 12.472	13.622
N ^{os} 11.626	13.457 to 13.458	13.640 to 13.651
N ^{os} 11.696 to 11.711	13.469 to 13.470	13.682 to 13.683
N ^{os} 12.357 to 12.361	13.472 to 13.473	13.704 to 13.705
N ^{os} 12.409 to 12.410	13.475 to 13.477	14.277 to 14.280
N ^{os} 12.415 to 12.419	13.486	15.509 to 15.511
N ^{os} 12.422 to 12.423	13.495 to 13.494	15.543 to 15.549
N ^{os} 12.430 to 12.432	13.515	15.672 to 15.676
N ^{os} 12.441	13.534 to 13.541	15.697 to 15.699

Amount outstanding after February 10, 1982: FF 50,000,000. nominal.

THE PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE
15, Avenue Emile Reuter
LUXEMBOURG.

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON — The U. S. Synthetic Fuels Corp., which expects to have \$14.8 billion available by June to aid sponsors of development projects, has identified a group of applicants from which to select the first recipients of funds.

The 27, whose projects are situated in 14 states, are those that responded to the January 1976 request by the government-sponsored corporation for additional information. Because 63 applications originally were filed this suggested that sponsors of 36 either were not prepared to carry through their plans or had decided to abandon them. The projects are concentrated in the West.

It had been anticipated that falling world oil prices and lack of enthusiasm for synthetic fuels by the Reagan administration would slow the industry's development, and this apparent to be confirmed by Wednesday's announcement.

The corporation is authorized to provide loans and price guarantees and to make some other commitments as agreeing to buy the output of synthetic fuels plants.

The 27 projects still in the running now move into what the corporation calls its maturity hopper. This means that if these projects line up such things as water rights and technology, they will be regarded as mature projects when the corporation begins paring its list about Jan. 18.

The projects that survive the next review now expected by the corporation to take about 15, will be further evaluated for technical soundness, management competence, economic viability, prospects for meeting the present demand for competing with existing regulations and potential for being duplicated.

This is to occur in late February or early March, and then sponsors of the half-dozen or so projects that remain will begin final negotiations about the terms of their awards, the corporation said.

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
[Silver 34 pence per troy ounce]
Jan. 7, 1957

	Today		Previous	
	Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked
High grade copper cathodes:				
spot	\$67.80	\$38.00	\$67.00	\$47.00
1 month	\$67.00	\$46.50	\$74.00	\$47.00
Copper cathodes:				
spot	\$52.00	\$34.00	\$43.00	\$45.00
1 month	\$46.00	\$28.00	\$37.00	\$40.00
3 months	\$46.00	\$28.00	\$37.00	\$40.00
1 year	\$71.00	\$71.00	\$70.00	\$71.00
Lead:				
spot	\$35.50	\$34.50	\$30.00	\$32.00
1 month	\$34.50	\$34.00	\$34.00	\$34.00
3 months	\$34.50	\$34.00	\$34.00	\$34.00
1 year	\$47.00	\$47.00	\$47.00	\$47.00
Aluminum:				
spot	\$48.00	\$46.00	\$51.00	\$52.00
1 month	\$47.50	\$45.00	\$47.00	\$48.00
3 months	\$47.50	\$45.00	\$47.00	\$48.00
1 year	\$59.50	\$59.00	\$48.50	\$60.00
Nickel:				
spot	\$280.00	\$285.00	\$295.00	\$295.00
3 months	\$295.00	\$295.00	\$299.00	\$298.00

(Prices in sterling per metric ton)
(Gasoil in U.S. dollars per metric ton)
Jan. 7, 1993

	Nip	Low	Close (Mid-Range)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Mar	722.75	187.25	168.40	165.50
Apr	726.00	179.00	167.20	167.00
May	727.00	177.00	167.00	167.00
Jun	727.00	177.00	167.00	167.00
Oct	181.00	177.00	172.75	172.00
Gen	N.T.	N.T.	173.75	172.00
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	173.75	172.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	185.50	185.40
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	185.50	185.40
Last 10 ts of 30 tons.				
COCA				
Mar	1,197	1,187	1,192	1,194
Apr	1,197	1,187	1,194	1,195
May	1,197	1,187	1,194	1,195
Jun	1,197	1,187	1,194	1,195
Oct	1,216	1,212	1,213	1,225
Nov	1,216	1,212	1,213	1,225
Dec	1,230	1,229	1,227	1,231
Jan	1,230	1,229	1,227	1,231
Feb	1,230	1,229	1,227	1,231
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,240	1,235
Last 10 ts of 18 tons.				
COFFE				
Mar	1,145	1,131	1,144	1,146
Apr	1,145	1,131	1,144	1,146
May	1,145	1,131	1,144	1,146
Jun	1,145	1,131	1,144	1,146

GASOIL						
Jan	328.75	327.75	327.50	327.75	327.75	328

Paris Commodities				
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)				
	Jan. 7, 1952			
	High	Low	Change	Ct.
SUGAR	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
COFFEE	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
MEAT	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
WHEAT	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
RYE	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
BARLEY	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
MAIZE	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
SOYBEANS	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
PEANUTS	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
WHEAT	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
RYE	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
BARLEY	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
MAIZE	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
SOYBEANS	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
PEANUTS	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
100 bbls of corn. Over interest: 700				
COCOA	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Almonds	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Walnuts	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Apples	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Oranges	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Lemons	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Peaches	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Pears	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Plums	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Cherries	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Strawberries	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Raspberries	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Blackberries	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Blueberries	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Black currants	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Red currants	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
White currants	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Gooseberries	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Loganberries	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Marionberries	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Pineapples	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Guavas	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Avocados	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Jackfruits	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
Jackfruits	1,255	1,255	1,252	1,254
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Jackfruits	1,255	1,		

Jan 7, 1982

Commodity and unit	71
FOODS	
Coffee A Santos, lb.	1.
TEXTILES	
Printcloth 64-30 38% yd.	2.
METALS	
Steel Billets (PR), 1-ton.	420.
Iron 3 Bldg. Philad., ton.	220.
Aluminum scrap No 1 hvy PWT.	84.
Cold Spot, lb.	30.
Copper elec. lb.	19.
Iron 15 Bldg. Philad., ton.	7.50
Alum. 15 Bldg. Philad., ton.	4.00
Silver N.Y. Co.	396.
Sold N.Y. Co.	
New York prices.	

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
 Reuterg: base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.

Dividends
Jan. 7, 1982
INCREASED

	Per.	Annual
General Motors	Q	25
Heritage Bancorp	Q	30

STOCK

Wells Fargo	100%
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USUAL	
0	27 1/2
0	18

<p> NEW HIGHS—5 NEW LOWS—48 NEW HIGHS—5 NEW LOWS—48 </p>	<p> NEW HIGHS—5 NEW LOWS—48 </p>
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SeafP	34 35-16
BetzL s	25 29 1/2
BevMgt	14 15

7 Ago	Black	18-1	1%	6%
	Birch	18-1	1%	6%
1.25	Birch	9-1	5%	6%
	Blyvoor	9-1	10%	10%
0.64	Benz	1.3-1.4	5-14	14
	BeyTom	24-1	24-1	24
498.80	Buck	24-1	24-1	24
277.38	Burfee	33-1	33-1	33
55-106	Burnup	12-1	12-1	12
0.37	CNL Fin	3	3	3
7.4117	CNL	17-1	17-1	17
89%	Conrad	37	37	37
0.41%	ConradH	27	27	27
15.55	Coen	34	34	34
574.75	Cooper	72	72	72
	Cooper	13	13	13
	CorreCo	118	118	118
	Char Riv	39-1	39-1	39
	Curm's	11	11	11
	CurMeu	5	5	5
	CNLco	19	19	19
	ChesUit	16	16	16
	Chubb	45-1	45-1	45
	Cirico	6	6	6
	CiscoCo	8-1	8-1	8
	Citibank	34	34	34

ComClt	37	37 1/2
ComStr	15	16
ComWTe	10	14 1/2
ComPop	28	26 1/2

Rec.
1-25
1-30

1-28

The numbers
incl.

The following	
presented for pay	
No	11,544 to
No	11,557
No	11,568 to
No	11,582 to
No	11,626
No	11,696 to
No	12,357 to
No	12,409 to
No	12,415 to
No	12,422 to
No	12,430 to
No	12,441

Amount outstanding

SO

Observer

Speaking of Spokes

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — In my long career as a news analyst I have seldom had a patient as vexing as Vernon Spokes. In youth Spokes had yearned for a career in public relations and dreamed of some day reaching the heights as press secretary for a gigantic corporation or a huge government bureaucracy.



Baker

Spokes, showing symptoms of media-directed paranoia, insisted on blaming the press for his lack of success.

He believed that the press, maliciously intent on ruining his career, had coined the term "spokesman" to frustrate him. No corporate or government bigwig would dream of hiring Vernon Spokes for a vital public relations job, knowing that the press would make him seem ridiculous by calling him "Spokesman Spokes."

If so, I asked Spokes, why not change his name? His explanation was that he had changed his name. He had been born Vernon Mouthpiece back in the 1930s when lawyers were referred to in the tabloids as "mouthpieces."

In high school he planned to become a lawyer and, on the advice of his guidance counselor, changed his name from Mouthpiece to Spokes to prevent the papers from referring to him as "Mouthpiece Mouthpiece."

I asked why he did not campaign to make the press adopt some term other than "spokesman."

"Any suggestions?" he asked.

"Why not 'spokesman'?" I suggested. After all, such a person is in fact speaking for his client, not speaking for him. It sounds far more sensible to call him a 'spokesman'."

"Great idea, Doc," he said. "Then I'll be 'Spokesman Spokes' and could rise to the top."

Several months passed before I saw Spokes again. He looked years older. He admitted to leaking out the news to President Reagan who, he charged, was determined to destroy him.

Why else, he demanded, would Mr. Reagan have appointed a deputy White House secretary by the name of Larry Spokes? "The president has the American press in his

pocket," Spokes said. "There is no way they are going to give up 'spokesman' and start using 'spokesman' now. They don't want the nerve to irritate the White House by referring to Spokesman Spokes."

I lost my professional calm under this charge that I had conspired to create a Spokesman Spokes just to make life miserable for Spokesman Spokes.

I phoned the House of Representatives. "Let me speak to the Speaker," I said. "Mr. O'Neill is busy at the moment," said a secretary. "Will you speak to the Speaker's spokesman?"

I would. Another voice came on: "Speaker's spokesman speaking."

"Hold on for Mr. Spokes, please," I said. Then, handing the phone to my patient:

"Take charge of your own destiny, Spokes. Speak to the spokesman for the Speaker about the possibility of the Speaker's speaking to Spokesman Spokes about finding you a spokesman's job in one of the less noticeable press offices."

"Ridiculous," said Spokes. "Why should the Speaker speak to Spokes for me?"

"For the publicity, of course. Think of the headline: 'Spokesman Spokes Nixes Speaker's Spokesman's Plea For Spokes'."

Spokes hung up angrily. "So!" he cried. "You've already spoken to Spokes to make sure he'll turn down the Speaker."

Reason did not calm Spokes. Loudly, he insisted that I was a fraud. What's more, he intended to let the world know. I saw hope for a cure. "Yes, do that," I said, "but you must make the announcement yourself or the papers will headline the story 'Spokes Wheels on Doc' and everybody will think I'm turning into a sports car. For best effect you must retain a spokesman to make your denunciation. In fact, here is your chance to realize your dream."

"How so?"

"You be the spokesman in charge of the denunciation."

"That's no job. Who would pay me?"

"I would of course."

"Pay for your own denunciation?"

"Why not? Coming from a spokesman, nobody will believe it."

Anything for a cure.

New York Times Service

Ben Bagley, Rescuer Of Broadway Tunes

By David Richards

WASHINGTON — Elsewhere in the world, people are fighting to preserve the whales, the redwoods, the Morosco Theater, and the separation of church and state. In one half of a tiny brick bungalow in Queens, N.Y., that he has rented for \$75 a month for the past 21 years, Ben Bagley is fighting to save the Broadway show tune.

Not showtunes like "Oh, What a Beautiful Morning" or "On the Street Where You Live" or "Tomorrow," which are doing just fine on their own. But songs that never got recorded in the first place, were dropped during the out-of-town tryout, or were simply tucked away in the composer's or the lyricist's trunk and forgotten.

"My mother was a concert pianist," says Bagley, in a voice that approximates gravel in a Cuisinart. "She used to bring home sheet music from all the Broadway shows. She'd show me why, musically, the unknown songs were often better than the hits. Cole Porter's very favorite song of all those he wrote was 'After You, Who?' from 'The Gay Divorcee.' Outside of a rare recording by Fred Astaire, it never received a major hearing."

Bagley is president, secretary and treasurer of the diminutive, quirky, privately owned Records, a company of two (Bagley and an assistant) with a growing mailing list of 5,000 regular buyers. He has masterminded 35 albums to date, dedicated to the lesser known — or the not-at-all known — tunes of such giants as Porter, Rodgers and Hart, Vincent Youmans, George and Ira Gershwin, and Irving Berlin.

Same General Title

Almost all carry the same general title ("Almost Arlen Revisited," "Areny Jay Lerner Revisited," or the two latest volumes in the series, "Kurt Weill Revisited"). But additional titles know them simply as "Bagleys."

Among the six or seven singers who will turn up on each album, it is entirely possible to come across Gloria Swanson, Estelle Parsons, Ellen Burstyn, Tony Perkins, Lynn Redgrave, Maureen Stapleton or even Rex Reed, who tells people that the only artistic error Bagley ever made was hiring him to immortalize a Vernon Duke ditty called "Sugar Foot."

Bagley views each song as a small play. "People who write theater music shouldn't be that interested in perfect pitch and melodically bland voices," he says, inhaling one of the 60 or so Camels he smokes every day. "You're trying to create a mood with a song. That's why I like to work with actors and actresses. They know what the words mean."

Contributing her services gratis, Hepburn warbled "Thank You Very Much, Mrs. Lansborough — Goodbye." "A Woman's Career"

and "The Queen of Terre Haute" for "Cole Porter Revisited, Vol. 4."

Bagley believes it was her distinctive voice attacking such lyrics as

Why couldn't I be Whistler's Mother
Or any other woman of note?
Why did the gods decree
That I should only be The Queen of Terre Haute?

that made the record, at 23,000 copies, one of his biggest sellers. Most of his albums sell in the neighborhood of 10,000 each.

Not that Bagley is in this business for the money. Whatever he makes, he promptly plows back into the next record. If he anticipates big sales for "Leonard Bernstein Revisited," which comes out this spring, it's so he can force ahead with "Dorothy Fields Revisited," which probably won't fare so well.

Bagley regularly tests the humor of the celebrated lyrics. He informed the publisher that Margaret Whiting's latest album was "Music to Listen to Carly Simon By," and aroused Lisa Minnelli's wrath by writing that she put "a pair of odor-eaters in her shoes and disappeared for three days." In remarks about an Oscar Hammerstein song, "Little Hindu Man," he felt compelled to air his views on the Yellow Pearl, which he claimed was responsible for such worldwide disasters as "Pearl Harbor and Pacific Overtures." (Stephen Sondheim's 1976 musical about the Orient).

If Bagley sometimes gets away with murder in his liner notes, he is careful to preface them with the admission that he is "incurably insane" and for years took the precaution of having the late show business lawyer Arnold Weissberger check over them for libel. Still, he takes manifest glee in violating good taste as when he announced that singer Jane Fanning (who nearly lost her leg in a plane crash) was making a comeback in a stock production of "Best Foot Forward."

When Bagley passed on the news that Hepburn's newest film was "Love Slaves from Lima," however, the actress telephoned him to say, "Mr. Ben Bagley, that sounds like a very superior film."

Bagley may not be incurably insane, but at 48, he is defiantly idiosyncratic. His minute living room is decorated with 400 tiny oval mirrors, which he says he made when he was going "through a severe emotional problem." Several gilt chandeliers suspended from the ceiling and a chandelier that would be more appropriate for Versailles.

He has a dowager's zest for gossip, especially if it involves the sexual peccadilloes of the famous. He is also a devout Catholic and talks about recording songs with the fervor of a missionary saving souls. God, he asserts, put him on Earth for that purpose, and his records are his "children." His best friend, however, is Fogarty, a disdainful cat he res-



Ben Bagley and Fogarty revisited.

scued from an animal shelter and who now gets its photo on all his albums.

At 16 Bagley left Hardwick, Vt. for New York, and practicing what he called "the magic of deceiving" — and what others call bald-faced lying — when he let it be known that he had a very wealthy father who was bankrolling him, and set about soliciting review material from such then-unknown composers and writers as Charles Strouse, Lee Adams, Sheldon Harnick and Michael Stewart. The numbers eventually found their way into "The Shoestring Revue" in 1955, which took the town by storm. He followed it with "The Little Revue," in which Joel Grey made his debut, doing a spoof of Harry Belafonte, and then "Shoestring 57." They were eminently sophisticated, slightly demented entertainments, and Bagley was soon being tapped to stage nightclub acts for such "fabulous" people as Zsa Zsa Gabor and Marie (The Body) McDonald.

He moved into recordings in the 1960s, the first being "Rodgers and Hart Revisited," which Bagley promptly and proudly sent off to Cole Porter. "Porter later told me, 'I'm very worried about you. I feel the little man in white coats are coming any minute,'" laughs Bagley. But the composer ended up giving him unlimited access to his trunk of songs, which led to "Cats Porter Revisited," and in 1965, another spiffy off-Broadway revue, "The Decline and Fall of the Entire World as Seen through the Eyes of Cole Porter."

Initially, Bagley's recordings were issued by other companies, until he concluded that he had no temperament for corporate compromise, found a backer of his own, and launched Painted Smiles.

"I'm not into nostalgia," Bagley insists. "I mean, I believe that looking back is all right, if you don't stare. But please don't say 'I'm into nostalgia.' I'm just into good songs."

PEOPLE: Coppola Defies Paramount On Opening of His Film

Francis Coppola will preview his new film, "One From the Heart," Jan. 15 at New York's Radio City Music Hall, without having consulted or even notified Paramount Pictures, the film's distributor. Coppola said that he had been secretly wishing he could do this for the last eight months. Paramount plans to open "One From the Heart," described as "a new kind of old-fashioned romance," in New York and other cities on Feb. 10. The studio was clearly caught off guard, as were Coppola's own associates. "I knew that if I were going to pull this off, I'd have to do it fast," Coppola said. "If I'd delayed a week, someone would have talked me out of it." Paramount has angered him with its handling of "One From the Heart."

His discontent stems in part from an incident last August, when Paramount, without informing him, screened the film — unfinished and full of gaps, with only a few of its 20 songs on the soundtrack — at West Coast exhibitors. Some of them, seeing an incomplete version of the film under less than ideal circumstances, found it disappointing. When rumors about this early screening found their way into a San Francisco newspaper, Coppola says he was angry and hurt.

Composer André Previn, the director of the Pittsburgh Symphony, applied for a license to marry Heather Hales, 33, a British woman who has been his companion for nearly three years. Previn, 52, divorced actress Mia Farrow in 1979 after nine years of marriage.

Actor Henry Fonda is home after seven weeks at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles, where doctors monitored new treatment for his heart condition. The 76-year-old actor has worn a Pacemaker since 1974. He was hospitalized Nov. 17.

"I don't understand anything about the cinema business." So says Marília Pêra, a Brazilian actress who just beat Faye Dunaway for the best actress designation by the U.S. National Society of Film Critics. Pêra, 38, more a stage than screen actress and the mother of three children, arrived as a proselitist in "Pixote," a low-budget Brazilian film about slum kids in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo that won raves in the United States.



Thailand's Princess Chulabhorn, 24, and Flying Officer Virayuth Dityasarin, 25, mingle with the crowd after their wedding in Bangkok Thursday. Princess Chulabhorn, who is studying for a doctorate in chemistry, met Virayuth, a jet pilot, when she delivered a lecture at the Air Force Academy. Despite wedding a commoner, a royal decree will permit her to retain her title.

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